The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE GRANDEUR OF GOD.

He rides on the clouds, where the eagle is soaring,
Where Franklin's bold hand wields the lightning afar;
Where th' tumultuous thunder of Heav'n is roaring,
And the whirlwinds are wheeling his beautiful car!

When the storm, like a maniac, mourns o'er the ocean,
And night's sable mantle envelopes the skies,
All Nature, before him, bows down in devotion,
And the gods of the deep to his chariot rise!

He is seen on the frame of the Universe standing,
His eye glances through the deep regions of space,
His voice is oft heard the wild planets commanding,
As far as are felt the blest beams of his grace!

His name, on the skies, in bright gold is seen beaming,
Nor the scathe of the lightning can tarnish it there,
While the stars through the trackless area are streaming,
It shall shine in its splendor, with glittering glare!

He is monarch of worlds, and of wealth, and of power,
He can shake the foundations of Nature, or quell;
He can tumble to ruins Creation's bold tower,
And re-thunder the dreadful abysses of hell!

His voice is the storm, and the bellowing thunder,
That rolls in its revelry, down the dark skies;
And his glance is the lightning, that strikes us with wonder,
As it frightfully flames from his radiant eyes!

His throne is the heavens, his footstool the planets,
The sun his bright lamp, and his cabinet space;
The sky is his crown, and the stars are his coronets,
Love his best treasure, his charity grace!

He rides on the clouds, where the eagle is soaring,
Where Rittenhouse roves with the silvery star;
Where the awful thunder of Heaven is roaring,
And the whirlwinds are wheeling his beautiful car!

MILFORD BARD.

Milford, Del. Dec. 22, 1825.

STANZAS.

I could have borne to hear thee sigh,
To see the tear upon thy cheek;
The heart's bright tell-tale in thine eye,
Of tender griefs would seem to speak,
And I had thought thine icy woes
Might melt themselves in tears away,
As streams, at winter's midnight froze,
Will trickle at return of day.

That frequent sigh—that wandering glance—
That sudden start—thine anguish'd brow—
Told thou wast held in sorrow's trance—
Told much of grief—but not till now,
Not till thy sorrow-cheating smile
I saw, could I know half thy grief;
That told me it was false the while,
As tint of Autumn's withering leaf.

Since then thy smile but tells me more
Thy grief than all thy tears can do,
Let sorrow's aspect shade them o'er,
But bring not smiles to prove them true!
For clouds and show'rs at night, obscure
The desolation of the storm;
But oh! the lightning shows as sure
The landscape's tempest ruin'd form!

LINDEN.

TO ———.

Upon thy cheek the virgin rose
Has spent its softest bloom,
And from thy coral lips doth shed
Its exquisite perfume.

Thy hair in graceful ringlets flows,
Than silk more glossy far;
And either beaming eye outshines
The radiant morning star.

Thy shape, thy air, thy voice, thy mien,
What eloquence can tell;
What pen describe the countless charms
That round thee love to dwell.

For who that views those countless charms
In sweet C*** F*** P's face,
Or who that views that lovely form,
Adorn'd with every grace,

But to that form, and to that face,
Immod'rate homage paid,
And finds attention wholly bent
Upon the peerless maid.

PROPERTIUS.

STANZAS.

When sorrow envelopes my mind,
And my soul is enwrapp'd in its feeling,
What pensive endearment I find,
As music my harp o'er is stealing.
I muse on the times that are past,
I think on the pleasures that fled—
Times much too delightful to last,
And pleasures too fair not to fade.

I care not for honor nor wealth,
I care not for numerous friends;
But oh! I desire rosy health,
My happiness on it depends.
With her I would ramble the grove,
And sport on the banks of the stream,
And live in the smile of her love,
And bask in her soul-cheering beam.

Remote from the city's commotion,
I'd weave me a jessamine bower—
Raise an altar for simple devotion,
And deck it with each humble flow'r.
My harp should attune ev'ry string,
And the woodlands should echo its strain,
While the thrush-speckl'd songster, should sing
And the robin should carol again.

My song should be 'waken'd alone,
And the forest should list to my tale;
I'd sing of the joys that have flown,
Or present misfortunes bewail.
A lone one to sorrow resign'd,
I'd shut myself up in my soul,
And in the dark mazes of mind,
I'd revel without a control.

But ever my harp shall resound,
To the weal of my own situation,
And wherever my lot shall be found,
That still shall accord with my station.
And long may contentment be mine
While time o'er my system is stealing,
And my song be the same in design—
The echo alone of my feeling.

Philad. Jan. 20, 1826. ALONZO.

STANZAS ON WINTER.

Now winter rises on the faded earth,
And sounds the knell to nature's various bloom;
The barren vallies mourn the horrid dearth,
And leafless forests own the general doom.
The woodland minstrels flew to fairer skies,
By instinct led to summer's bright domains,
While here the clouds on clouds portentous rise,
And bellowing whirlwinds sweep along the plains.

Where now the velvet green, the tinted flow'rs,
The purling brooks that wander'd thro' the grove?
The gentle Zephyrs, and the vernal bowers,
Where feather'd songsters woke the lay of love?
Where now the hopes that blossom'd in the spring,
That swell'd the breast with thoughts of future bliss?
Who that sought wealth can wear the sparkling ring?
Who that sought honour made the bubble his?

Hope bends not to the seasons, but it blows
In summer's fields, or winter's frozen plains—
Hope lifts the mind that's sinking 'neath its woes,
And of the spirit holds the trembling reins.
If worldly hope invigorate the soul,
What shall the hope that's fastened on its God?—
Summer may smile, or winter's tempests roll,
His hopes lay hold upon his bright abode.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1825. MORTIMER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA DISPLAYED.

The hand of calamity was heavily laid upon me, and my misfortunes were made more severe by the prosperity which had attended my course. The moslem towers were threatened with destruction, and the desolating horrors of war surrounded the abode of the faithful. Young in years and unused to the clangor of the conflict, my soul was covered with despondency, and I wished to escape from a scene where my faculties were to remain inactive. Various and deep were my reflections, on the conduct it was my duty to pursue.—The wish to see different countries, and mark the habits of opposing nations, had long been indulged in silence. There was nothing that could delight me more than foreign travel, and I was unhappy that the means of accomplishing my design could not be commanded. In my walk round the garden of the seraglio I one day met the vizier Irad, a man of great intelligence and equal prudence. To him, therefore, I unfolded the secret anxiety which preyed upon me, and with humility besought his advice. He heard the case with emotion but without anger, and kindly endeavoured to soothe my sorrow; aware of the impolicy of my engaging in the contest, which at present distracted the empire, he reluctantly approved my plan. My father was induced to furnish the requisite assistance, and in a short time I found myself reposing on the bosom of the sea. On the protection of God, and the succour of his holy prophet, with unshaken confidence I had ever relied, and felt no fear that they would now be withdrawn. In a few hours the towers and lofty spires of Constantinople had faded from my sight, and I became absorbed in melancholy thought. The night was illuminated by the flames of burning villages, while the silence was alone disturbed by the noise of the victors and the groans of the vanquished. Though danger was near, and the angel of destruction had received the mandate of the prophet, I remained tranquil. There was nothing to dread, seeing the destiny of man is inscribed on the book of fate, and no effort can change the decree of the eternal. To one who had never strayed beyond the narrow limits which the law assigns her followers, the spectacle which rose before me was truly wonderful. The wide expanse of water, the luxuriantly fertile shores, together with the majestic fleets, were certainly objects of high interest. But there was a curiosity which stifled every other principle, and made me less pleased with the passing scene. I had heard of a country which lay far in the western ocean, where art and refinement had been carried to their highest perfection. It was said the inhabitants enjoyed a degree of liberty which nearly approached licentiousness; responsible to few laws, their individual sense of right was the principle of government. I thought a nation so constituted, if really virtuous, must be supremely happy in the exercise of equal rights. Here then I determined to commence my observations on man in his various relations with society. After various adventures, I at length arrived in the beautiful and flourishing town of Philadelphia, which contains examples of all that is good in this part of the world.

The descendant of a thousand kings, and the representative of Mahommed is now the companion of infidel Franks; as yet my intercourse with them has been limited, as it would not become me to enter on a course of undistinguished familiarity. I was ruminating on these matters in the serenity of a mild and tranquil evening, such as are common in this country, when the angel of sleep came over my spirit, visions of happiness played on my soul, and the land of the prophet's children came on my sight. The glory of Ismael and the piety of Ibrahim gave to my body, even in sleep, a renovated power. I wept with joy at the glorious succession of my ancestors, and felt fear alone lest I should not be worthy to fill their place. After having for some time indulged the flow of grateful feeling which influenced me, I was gently aroused by some unknown force. How great was my surprise when immediately before me stood the angel Israel. Unconscious of the object of his visit I bowed myself to the earth, in reverence of his high station. He raised me from this posture, and spread around me the ample expansion of his celestial wings.

"Child of the dust fear not the angel who watches over thy house, and who unseen has upheld thee in thy course. It was my spirit that warned thy youthful fancy, and induced in thee the desire to review the customs of foreign empire. Conducted by my power, thou shalt unhurt, witness for thyself the virtues and the vices of this great nation—that when the hour of thy departure shall arrive, instructed by the things before thee, thou mayest cling with ardour to the faith of thy father's. What is difficult of comprehension, superior wisdom shall explain. Through the haunts of folly and guilt thou shalt pass unhurt, and guided by my hand evil shall not come near thee. When the dangers of temptation shall be great, and the hope of escape small, think upon my name and be safe—alone sometimes thou must be left to give stability to virtue, for he who always rests on external support, can never know the efficacy of his own resolution. The parent bird strengthens the pinions of her brood, by occasionally leaving them to the mercy of the winds, as the soft descending dew lies lightly on the tender grass, and sparkles on the budding flower, so shall my words fall upon thy ear. The voice of wisdom will whisper to thy heart, in the moment of distrust, and when she calls be ever ready to obey—pride may soar to regions of her own creating, but a good understanding is only to be found with the humble."

I was overwhelmed with gratitude at the condescension of Allah, in permitting the guardian of our race to watch over my wandering steps. In a strange land and severed from those habits in which my youth had been indulged, some sensations of uneasiness must arise. Those customs which usage had sanctioned among us, might here perhaps be made the occasion of suffering—Israel was regarded with the highest veneration, and a ray of hope seemed to shoot across the darkness of the future. When my mind in its flight had dared to rest on events in the abyss of an awful hereafter, clouds would obscure the prospect. Now my apprehensions were quiet, and the tumultuous agitation of my soul was tranquil as the serene expanse of heaven. I was now reconciled to my present situation, since my felicity was not entirely dependent on the will of others. I bowed myself again to the earth, and kissed the hem of his garment in the effusion of my joy—but for this, in vain should I have struggled in my course, and might perhaps have fallen the victim of my own credulity.

Happy is it that the care of the prophet is ever extended for the preservation of his children. Thou art competent to reveal the secrets of humanity and unfold the hidden intricacies of the heart of man. Guided by thy hand, in the moment of difficulty every danger shall vanish, and no obstacle can controul my march. Though the storm may howl and the rude winds blow, the war of elements shall harmless rage around me.—Celebrated in the annals of mystic lore from thy prying eye nothing will be concealed: the sage maxims of experience will confirm a wavering and unsteady spirit; as the hours roll on fresh instruction will be gained, and the streams of knowledge will more freely flow. Industry, aided by superior intelligence, cannot fail to attain the difficult summit of human progression. Slow and gradual advances will attain the prize, for which more violent dispositions may in vain contend. The purling stream spreads fertility in its passage, while the foaming cataract sweeps all into ruin.

The angel smiled with approbation when he heard the simple observations which fell from my lips, and earnestly fixed his searching eyes upon my countenance. Confusion covered me, when I perceived myself to be the object of his fixed gaze—taking my hand in his he immediately banished all hesitation, and reassured my confidence in his continued protection. He pointed to the heavens, then glittering with innumerable stars, which though obscured in their lustre were readily perceived to be the same with those which adorned the firmament of my country. This was a rapturous discovery, while I now gazed upon the rising orb, the sultan Selim might be marking its declining glory on the western sky.

Israel saw the reflections that were beginning their operation on my understanding, and sought to divert me from a gloomy reverie. With the kindness which had ever been shown me he tenderly spake:—Before I now leave thee some few cautions may be necessary against present peril. In the pleasing contemplation of what has passed, let us not be unmindful of existing danger. Female beauty will spread her snare at thy feet, and the blandishments of vice may flatter thy vanity. They will deck themselves in gorgeous array, and with the melody of song will seek to entwine around the sensibilities of nature. Delighting in evil they feel not its bitterness until the moment of repentance has forever passed. As a meteor they glitter for a moment, and then vanish away without leaving a trace behind them. It is essential, therefore, for thee to oppose every approach of this kind; but think not all are vicious because some have erred, there are those who are adequate to lead armies to victory, and conduct the affairs of empire—those who to beauty the most exquisite, add talents the most exalted, and accomplishments the most amiable. But on these topics let us enlarge, when experience shall have expanded thy views, at this moment, it were improper to distract the attention by extended remark.

I would have urged his stay and began to repine at the seeming readiness of his departure. The frown was collecting on his brow, when in compassion to my folly he again became calm—his whole figure assumed a more majestic appearance, and the smile which played upon his lips would have graced the paradise of the blessed. He unfolded his wings upon the air, and instantly vanished from my sight—retirement was unpleasant, and I dared not relieve the time by securing the amusements in my power. Reposing on a couch, I endeavored to court the soft influence of sleep. This was however difficult of attainment, as slumber becomes coy when fervently courted—she sits not on the brow of care, and gives not her solace to the aching head and bursting heart. The low hut of poverty is by her preferred to the golden palace of the prince. The beggar on his bed of straw, feels a comfort which to the monarch is denied. At length, wearied with myself, the objects around gradually sunk into a dim perspective, and all consciousness was suspended—the object of my journey appeared to be attained, and the shores of the Levant seemed to rise in the distance. Those much loved scenes so dear to memory, as the joy of infancy and the pleasure of youth—the friends with whom I delighted to dwell, and the undescribed rapture of a lover's bliss—these were among the images which were presented to my fancy in the sweet absence of worldly care—I awoke not until the early sun began to dispense his rays on my apartment. Rising from my couch, after having performed an ablution, turning to the east I addressed my orisons to the throne of heaven. I seated myself at a window, which afforded a view of the principal street—numerous were the curious incidents which occurred as I impatiently waited for the return of Israel. The day was spent in anxiety, and excited expectation gave to each instant a false coloring. My irritable feelings made me completely unhappy without hastening the object of my wishes—a discontented mind is surely of all evils the most to be dreaded.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

> "How calm and fair that evening returns,
> When last we parted! Even now I feel
> Its very fierceness in my Soul!"

"THE PARTING."

In the early part of my life I removed from my native place to Caralile, to finish my professional studies—I had been pursuing my duties for some months, when finding close application injurious to my health, I was advised by my physician to use frequent exercise in riding. It was on a lovely afternoon in Spring that, in returning home, my horse became restive and in my attempts to restrain him I was thrown off—on recovering my senses I found that I had been, through the kindness of an observer, carried into a neighbor's house—the chamber was well furnished in which I lay; neatness showed itself in all around—at the side of my bed stood a young girl about seventeen. She was every thing in outward appearance that could charm—her satisfaction at my recovery expressed itself in her mild eyes. I begged of her the particulars of my escape, and expressed the obligations I felt under; she replied in such a sweet and lovely way that I felt assured under such care I should soon obtain health—upon enquiry I found my kind Hostess was the only daughter of a neighboring curate; she had been married young, and her husband died soon after the birth of his only child Caroline—my lovely nurse.—After regaining my health I again commenced my avocations, but found that the village of Steuben possessed greater attractions than all others—to be short, my heart told me it was Caroline. With a youthful heart she received my visits, flattered me on my good health, and showed more than a sister's solicitude in my concerns. I told her my love and received assurance of hope. My increasing ill health and the request of my physician determined me on taking a Sea voyage. The afternoon previous to my departure I visited Caroline; she in vain endeavoured to rally my spirits with forcing her own, but sorrow was too visible in our gaiety to the last. The day had been very pleasant; all nature seemed to enjoy the scene; the setting sun warned me of my departure—I had tried to muster up courage for our parting several times, and as often failed; she endeavored by several affectionate artifices to prolong my stay; at last I rose to take my leave—our full hearts were incapable of utterance—we vowed o'er our mutual loves, and with a melancholy heart I bade her farewell. I reached the city from whence the ship was to sail in a few days—I had my baggage conveyed on board, and in a few hours was far distant from land.

My health improved rapidly—foreign manners beguiled my time—my good health told me of my greatest tie at home, and after an absence of two years I embarked to return.—Oft in the hours of darkness had the thoughts of meeting my Caroline revived my spirits, and I now hoped soon to embrace her once more. Our passage had been so far pleasant, and in 20 days we expected to reach our destined port. It was at the close of a sultry day that small clouds were observed in the distant part of the horizon as if rising from the sea; our Captain ordered all things ready as a storm might be expected—nor was he mistaken—it accumulated gradually and with such force that in a few hours we were driving about at the mercy of the elements; we were fast drifting on the Bahama banks, and in a few minutes struck—but two of us reached land, and owing to difficulties it was some months ere I again embarked for home. At length we reached our destined port, and with a light heart I set out to meet Caroline. It was near sun down when I reached Steuben; the village church had gladdened my view for some time, but on drawing nigh what was my foreboding to hear the Bell mournfully tolling some poor mortal's end. I hastened on;—a hundred vague ideas took possession of my brain. As I got near the house that held my greatest treasure, I saw a number of persons surrounding it; their countenances looked sad—rushing past them I entered the house—but what was my horror on looking around to find them closing the coffin of Caroline. Her countenance appeared as serene as ever I had seen it, but death had stamped upon it his deadly mark—my agonizing passions were too great, I sunk down lost to every thing. Such was the story of my friend which he told a short time before his death. Caroline had for a long time been wasting under a severe disease, and hearing of the loss of the ship, together with rumours of her lover's death, was hastened to an early end. S.

On the disadvantage of being Tall.

A London Magazine contains an article under the above head, purporting to be a complaint from a correspondent, who measures "seven feet high." He says—

> "The very head and front of my offending
> Hath this extent—no more."

Among the many inconveniences and mortifications consequent on this altitude are the following:—

At one time a greasy jacketed fellow, bearing a ladder and torch, asks me as a particular favor, to save him the trouble of ascending the former, by taking off the tops of his lamps, and applying the lighted torch to the wicks; adding, whilst he screws his mouth up to an impudent assumption of gravity. "Your honour wont have to stretch much—you needn't stand on tip-toe, Sir! No need of stilts, your worship!" &c. At another time a wailing, whose eyes happened to be some inches nearer his mother earth than my own—a coxcomb, clad in white corded small-clothes, with drab gaiters, and a piece of very *doubtful* apparel on his back—a something which is not long enough to constitute a benjamin, and too long for a dress coat or a spencer—stops me in St. Paul's Church-yard, and, with an affected drawl and vacant stare, tells me, he should feel particularly obliged—materially honoured—extremely gratified, if I would let him know the hour by St. Paul's clock, as he is so far removed from it that curse him if he can distinguish one hand from the other. One with pretended earnestness accuses me of having stolen flower-pots from his garret window.—Another charges me with the murder of his wife, who, he avers, caught cold and died, in consequence of the rain having penetrated through the roof of his house upon her bed; all of which, he says was occasioned by my having taken away the tiles; while a little sneering fellow, in a suit of rusty black, wishes to be informed whether it is true that the atmosphere becomes colder in proportion as we *ascend*.

But I am getting tired of recounting the multifarious insults I have experienced; the unmerited suffering I have undergone. Yet, one thing I must not omit—the women, those seeming angels, from whom I thought we received the better portion of our nature—to whom I conceived man to be indebted for half his divinity; the women—whose eyes are suns—whose words are music—whose looks are love—treated me as unceremoniously, and as coldly, and unfeelingly, as those of my own sex. I was never phlematic enough to contemplate beauty without a feeling of admiration—nor occasionally without love. I offered my hand at various periods of my life to at least a dozen. Clarissa excused herself by saying that she was very chilly during the winter, and therefore particularly partial to a small and low room, which would, if she married me deprive her of her husband's society till the spring. Rose affirmed she was remarkably fond of walking, and as she should not be able to reach my arm, begged to decline "my polite offer." Jane said, that looking up at me hurt her neck; and what was worse than all, a servant girl by whose beauty I was fool enough to be captivated, made me a low curtsey, and, with a malicious affectation of humility, declared she was but a mean body, a poor servant, and could not think of *looking so high!*

Enough of these examples of contempt and injustice. What *Malvolio* unjustly says to *Olivia* I might with perfect propriety apply to mankind in general:

> "You have done me wrong—notorious wrong."

But I have no time for reproaches; it is now my hour to go out, for

> "The iron tongue of midnight has told twelve."

Your afflicted Servant, W.

P. S. Even things inanimate are my enemies, bedsteads, fashioned for genteeler purposes—"*murder sleep—the innocent sleep;*" and stage-coaches, intended for the relief of travellers, appear to be set up to run against every thing like relief and comfort to me.—On a journey of business or of pleasure, rare is the inn in which I can find a bed to repose my weary limbs on, for while my trunk is at rest, my legs are taking *the air*; and on a winter's night it is still worse, for while my body, by the aid of well-warmed sheets, is in Calcutta my feet are in Lapland. The chaise, the mail, the stage-coach, or as the Quaker calls it, 'the leather convenience,' is any thing but a convenience to me, unless it be convenient to suffer all the horrors of torture in the shape of cramp. To endure it with patience, or to seek relief without some scurrile jest, is equally impossible. It was but the other day when, on the coachman stopping to change horses, I said—'Well, I'll just get out and stretch my legs;' an old lady opposite exclaimed, with a malicious grin, 'No, Sir, pray don't—*there's no need*—don't *stretch 'em* for Heaven's sake!' I have been told that this is an old joke, but I found it none; indeed, there's no fun in this world for me. Your little fellows have a complete monopoly of the article—that's the long and short of it.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO SCOLDERS.

I have observed in my intercourse with the human family, the abominable practice of parents and others scolding children. I have not been able to ascertain the particular causes of it; yet it must be either to gratify their own baneful dispositions, or they are of the belief it has a tendency to brighten the talent, capacities, &c. of a child. If it is the first of the above causes, which occasions people to act in such a ridiculous manner, I consider them nothing short of mental robbers. It is feeding their passions on the senses of the tender youth, which has a tendency to irritate, benumn, and may be carried so far as to completely destroy the senses of a child possessed with quick and tender parts. I apprehend there are many who relish the provender they acquire by the habit of scolding so well, that they would not be willing to be convinced of the improper and dishonest means of getting it. If there are any so simple as to believe scolding brightens the talent, or that it is necessary to complete the education of youth, I would have such to study human nature, and if they should obtain a knowledge thereof, then I believe they would see the necessity of mildness, and also the necessity of knowing the dispositions, passions, feelings, &c. of a child, and to treat them consistant therewith, or to treat them in a manner suitable to win their affections, which is all that is necessary to have an obedient child.

PRUDENCE.

THE MISCELLANIST.

Errors of the Press.—"The conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable *laughter!*"—"Robert Jones was yesterday brought before the Sitting Magistrate on a charge of having spoken *reason* at the Barleymowl Public House."—"In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by skaiting on the Serpentine river, measures are taken to put a *top* to it."—"At the Guildhall dinner none of the poultry were eatable except the *owls*.—A gentleman was brought up yesterday to answer a charge of having *eaten* a hackney coachman, for demanding more than his fare; and another was accused of having stolen a small *ox* out of the Bath mail, the stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket."—"The Russian General Kuchkinoffkowsky was found dead with a long *word* sticking in his throat."—"Smithfield Festivities:—The *air* was crowded with people of all descriptions. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor drove through it in his state carriage."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

How to turn an Argument to Account.—The disputation and humour of Richardson was once turned to account by Sheridan, in a very characteristic manner. Having had a hackney coach in his employ for five or six hours, and not being provided with means for paying it, he happened to espy Richardson in the street, and proposed to take him in his coach some part of his way. The offer being accepted, Sheridan lost no time in starting a subject of conversation, on which he knew his companion was sure to become argumentative and animated. Having by well managed contradiction, brought him to the proper pitch of excitement, he affected to grow impatient and angry himself, and saying that "he could not think of staying in the same coach with a person that would use such language," pulled the check string, and desired the Coachman to let him out. Richardson, wholly occupied with the argument, and regarding the retreat of his opponent as an acknowledgment of defeat, still pressed his point, and even hollowed, 'more last words,' through the coach window after Sheridan, who walking quietly home, left the poor disputant responsible for the heavy fare of the coach."—*Life of Sheridan.*

THE LOWER HURON.

There cannot be a more beautiful stream; for one hundred and forty miles, following the meanderings of the river, it runs through a fertile country; sometimes the top of its banks approach within a few feet of the water; sometimes they rise to the height of fifty feet, and overlook the winding river. The clear stream continues its course, at one time through beautiful lakes, where its motion is imperceptible, though its waters are pure and transparent, and abound with a variety of fish; at another, it rushes with rapidity over a stony rapid; farther on, it moves steadily along; sometimes it pursues its way through a dense forest, and the stream partakes of the sombre character of all around; at others its bright waters are lined by open banks, enlivened with vegetation, and ornamented with flowers. To those who have followed its windings from its mouth to the lakes at its source, it is a perpetual object of admiration. Though its mouth may partake of the stagnant character of other streams, it becomes clear as you ascend; its current increases in rapidity over a gravelly or stony bed, and in no one spot, except in the vicinity of its mouth, is there an appearance of mud; it is uniformly clear and bright and beautiful; so clear that even those familiar with its waters are liable to deception as to its depth; double the quantity of water passes its channel, that a careless observer would imagine. It has one peculiarity—in ascending its current, we are prepared to see the termination of the stream, long before we approach the source. Pure creeks contribute to its waters—Muller's, Fleming's, Honey and Mill Creeks, and the Portage stream, with other tributaries yet without a name. Many clear streams, whose beauty now delights only the eye of the savage, will soon wind their way through cultivated fields; where the wolf now laps the water, the ox and the lamb shall soon quench their thirst. Nor will many years pass before all this will be accomplished.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

When I was at Turin in 1780, says the Rev. Mr. Dutens, the following scene passed in a church. It was the beginning of February, when the days are short, a very popular preacher, who was accustomed to give sermons of an enormous length, expatiated one day after dinner so long on his subject, which was repentance, that he had trespassed a full hour into the night before he had concluded. Scarcely had he finished, when one of his audience raised his voice and requested to be heard. All listened; and the stranger continued, that the holy man's pathetic discourse had made so lively an impression upon him, who was a miserable sinner, that he had forthwith resolved entirely to change his course of life; and to give sincere proof of his contrition, he would instantly, before all the congregation, freely confess his crimes. He then declared himself to be an advocate by profession, and openly avowed that he had abused the confidence of his clients, and told their secrets, and sacrificed their interests to the adverse party; he acknowledged himself to be a faithless husband, a bad father, and an ungrateful son; and having followed this up with an enumeration of various offences he had committed, he offered, he said, the last proof of sincerity in declaring his name; and concluded by saying he was such an advocate, living in such a place. Immediately another voice was heard from another part of the church, calling out that the penitent was an impudent imposer; that he was the advocate named, and that he could not reproach himself with any of the faults so calumniously imputed to him. He besought the audience to secure the villain; but in vain, for the mischievous wag had slipped away during the moment of surprise when the real advocate began to speak; and notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry, was never discovered.

BARBARITY OF WHALE FISHING.

The maternal affection of the whale is striking and affecting. The cub being insensible to danger, is easily harpooned, when the tender affection of the mother is so manifested as not unfrequently to bring it within reach of the cruel whalers. Hence, though a cub is of little value, yet it is sometimes struck as a snare for its affectionate mother! In this case, she joins it at the surface of the water, whenever it has occasion to rise for respiration; encourages it to swim away; assists its flight by taking it under her fin, and seldom deserts it while life remains. She is then dangerous to approach, but affords frequent opportunities for attack. She loses all regard for her own safety, in anxiety for the preservation of her young; dashes through the midst of her enemies; despises the danger that threatens her, and even voluntarily remains with her offspring after various attacks have been made upon herself. In the whale fishery of 1814, a harpooner struck a young whale with the barbarous hope of its leading to the poor mother. Presently she arose, and seeing the young one, dragged about a hundred fathoms of line out of the boat, with remarkable force and velocity. Again she rose to the surface, darted furiously to and fro, frequently stopped short or suddenly changed her direction, and gave every possible intimation of extreme agony. For a length of time she continued thus to act, though closely pursued by the boats, and inspired with courage and resolution by her concern for her offspring, seemed regardless of the danger that surrounded her. Being at length struck with six harpoons, she was killed by her pursuers.

FEMALES OF TARTARY.

Some of the Tartar women wear long snow-white veils, which conceal not only the face, but the whole of the head and upper part of the body; and as if veils were insufficient to protect them from observation, they no sooner behold a man than they hang their heads, and endeavour to escape notice by flight. An English servant observing this practice, deemed it to be an act of rudeness on his part to give them the trouble of hiding their faces and running away on his account; therefore whenever he encountered them, he covered his face and took to his heels, in order to hide himself in the first place he could find. This past unnoticed for some time; at length the Tartar women, struck by the singularity of seeing a man always avoiding them, let fall a portion of their veils when they next met him; but this only caused him to run faster than before. Such conduct excited their curiosity more than ever, and at last they fairly hunted him; after following him in parties to his hiding-place with their veils off, they resolved to see a man who, for the first time, concealed his face at the approach of a woman; and, having caught him, they actually demanded an explanation of his unaccountable behaviour.

From the Winchester (Virginia) Republican.

BOSTON BARD.

The friends of this hapless son of song—and we know he has many sincere ones among our readers—will peruse with pleasure the lines from his pen which we this day publish. They are communicated by a friend, at whose request they were written, and will be admired by every lover of chaste and tender poetry. Those who know the author's history, cannot read his productions without painful as well as pleasurable emotions. From infancy he has been the sport of sorrow and misfortune. By the most unnatural assimilation of causes, he has met enemies where the impulses of nature prompted him to seek friends. Thrown early and unprotected upon the world, he has struggled hard and long with adversity, until his energies are exhausted—his health impaired—his mind lacerated in providing means of present subsistence—and the errors of a consumption destroying all his prospects of future promise as fast as they are created. He some time since issued proposals for the publication of his life and poems, in hope that this appeal to the American public would not be disregarded. But we fear he will be compelled to abandon that hope. The world has become sordid and calculating. The effusions of a native bard may be read and admired in a newspaper, because they cost nothing; but poetry, to sell, must bear a royal stamp, and be panegyrized by royal reviewers. We hope, however, for the honour of our literary taste, and the sympathies of a generous nation, that the poems of Coffin may be prepared for the press, and meet with such a sale as will place the amiable author beyond the reach of want, and cheer his prospects with the sunshine of future tranquility.

—

Mr. Davis: The annexed harmonious and impressive stanzas, an effusion of one of the sweetest and most divinely inspired sons of genius,—are transmitted to you with a hope that you will permit them to breathe their tender melody in a nook of your interesting paper, and thus confer a gratification upon

A Friend of Native Talent.

January 16, 1826.

WASHINGTON'S DIRGE.

Written at the request of a friend, and adapted to the air of the dirge of Sir John Moore.

[The air is very plaintive and beautiful.]

Why moans the white surge on Potomac's proud tide
Why droop the green willows that grow by its side?
Why chaunt Nature's minstrels their numbers so slow,
Imparting their songs in the whispers of woe?

Ah why wave the tall grass o'er Vernon's green breast,
Why fades the rich splendor of victory's crest?
Why is heard the deep sigh of the mourner's night close,
While the lily's still blooming, and blooming the rose.

My country! thy saviour,—thy Washington's brave—
Lies cold in the earth, amidst the gloom of the grave;
The arrow of death to his bosom hath sped,
He mingles with dust—with the dust of the dead!

The bright plume of valor, that blazon'd his worth,
Lies prone upon Vernon, and hallows its earth;
But the boon of the blest to his spirit is given,—
The tears of a world, and the glory of Heaven.*

BOSTON BARD.

* Motto on medal struck at the time of his decease—"He in glory—the world in tears."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

THE DEATH OF VOLTAIRE.

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

HOLY WRIT.

Elate with hope—in health—in pride,
The godless Exile* came,
And Paris threw her portals wide,
And gave her wreath of fame.

Fresh round his brows the flowrets fair
Their sweetest odours shed;†
His triumph filled the burdened air;
The "wretch was crushed"—was dead!

One moment—and the sinner saw
Religion prone in dust;
Unseathed, defied the broken law—
Denied his God, and cursed!

One moment—and the vital flood
The tongue blasphemous hushed;‡
Forth from his heart the startled blood
A crimson deluge rushed!

The pangs of death, and horrors dread,
His frame, his soul possess:
The spirits of his victims dead
Before his vision press;

And on the wall,¶ in words of light,
In letters traced in flame,
He sees—and sinks in endless night!
"Ecrasez L'Infame"!§

BOSTON BARD.

* His friends, near the throne, obtained the Royal assent to his return: he was at this time in his 84th year.—Abbe Barruel.

† The Theatres decreed their crowns and entertainments rapidly succeeded each other, in honor of the impious chief.—ib.

‡ In the midst of his triumphs, a violent hemorrhage raised apprehensions for his life; these apprehensions were realized on the 30th of May, 1778.—ib.

¶ The hand which had traced in ancient writ the sentence of an impious revelling king, seemed to trace before his eyes, 'Crush then, do crush the wretch.'—ib.

§ "Ecr. L'Inf."—an obscure abbreviation of Ecrasez L'Infame, (i.e. crush the wretch, meaning Christ,) generally concluded all Voltaire's letters to his friends on subjects of "Philosophism."—In his last moments, he could be heard alternatively supplicating or blaspheming that God he had conspired against: so dreadful were his agonies, that the Marechal de Richelieu flew from the bedside, declaring it to be a sight too terrible to be sustained.—ib.

Further miscellaneous extracts from the first annual report of the acting committee of the society for the promotion of

Internal Improvement.

Looking to Europe for science and experience in works of intercommunication, and particularly to England, and deriving from her much valuable knowledge, we have too readily adopted the suggestions of her engineers, that "rivers should only be used as instruments to accomplish other modes of navigation." But to those enlightened and distinguished men, to Brindley, the father of these principles, rivers, as they are found in our country, were unknown. The narrow, yet deep rivulets of England, dignified there with the appellation of rivers, have no similitude to the broad, and extended, and plentiful waters of Pennsylvania, passing through her territories in different courses more than one thousand miles; breaking through her mountains, and yet preserving so easy and regular a descent towards the ocean, as to make their use in their natural state, at some seasons of the year, perfectly safe and easy, and at other seasons, capable of such improvements as will render them navigable for steam-boats. In our state it therefore never should be said, that the Alleghany, the Susquehanna, the Juniata, and the Delaware, were only "intended" by the God of Nature "to feed navigable canals."

The rivers of Pennsylvania restored to their proper estimation, improved by legislative bounty and protection, or by the profitable investment of state treasure, will become the surest means by which all the citizens of the commonwealth will be made partakers in the great state work, about, as we confidently trust and believe, to be entered upon. Our rivers being made navigable for steam boats, the inhabitants of the upper branches of the Delaware and the Susquehanna, of the Alleghany and the Juniata, will participate extensively and equally in all the means of intercourse with other parts of the state, which the completion of that work will certainly furnish. Thus will this great state improvement become a common highway for every citizen of the commonwealth, and its benefits, like the property the state will hold in it, will be equally divided among us all.

Since its formation, the Society has consisted of forty-eight actual members, and it includes in its list of honorary members, some of the most liberal and active friends of internal improvement in the United States, as well as gentlemen distinguished for science and public spirit in other countries. It is one of the best attributes of the cause in which we are engaged, that it knows no limits from country or from clime; and free from fetters as the great ocean, with which its main object is to establish an easy intercourse, its advocates and its friends are found in every nation; holding in unison the same liberal feelings, and animated by the same desires for the happiness of the whole family of mankind.

The funds of the Society will, from the report of the Treasurer, be found to be greatly reduced. Indeed its only certain additional pecuniary means, during the present year, must be derived from the annual contributions of its present members. The whole number of members of the Society, under its present constitution, will therefore, during the year, be but four hundred and forty dollars.—This sum is altogether inadequate to accomplish any of those purposes, which ought to command the attention of those who so anxiously desire to promote the great cause of Internal Improvement. It will be sufficient for the common objects of the association, but the great and valuable purpose of a geological survey of the state must be abandoned. Restricted to a narrow sphere of action, the Society will cease to be considered, as it now is, a great and powerful engine, to move the whole commonwealth forward in the cause of Internal Improvement, and to promote that object by a liberal and beneficial appropriation of pecuniary means, wherever they can be properly employed.

The committee respectfully submit to the Society, that as one of the great objects for which large contributions required from the members on their first associating has been fully accomplished; as an agent has been employed in Europe, has been supported there at the expense of the Society, has been thus enabled to collect information of the highest value and importance, and has returned to the state; the continued demand of so large a sum on admission to the Society, seems no longer politic, just, or proper.

A new era now commences; one in which the Society should desire to employ and disseminate the information it has obtained, and in which its influence and usefulness should be increased by large additions to the members of which it is composed.

It must be allowed that the demand of one hundred dollars upon admission, was only justified by the necessity of the occasion, and was vindicated by the absolute and immediate want of a sufficient fund to send and support an agent abroad. That this regulation excluded many gentlemen of the first qualifications, and of the best dispositions towards the cause in which the Society was engaged, was known to and painfully acknowledged by us all. However liberal and well disposed those gentlemen were, they may have properly refused to bestow so large a sum on an object, in the attainment of which every citizen of the state had an equal interest, and to which all ought therefore to have contributed.

Nor should it be charged to any other than these fair and just views of the subject, that the Society did not an early period, enroll among its members many of our citizens, who have been found prompt and ready on many occasions, to dedicate no inconsiderable portion of their fortunes, to public, and charitable, and liberal, and patriotic purposes.

Others were prevented, by proper considerations, from abstracting so large a sum from their current means; although their willingness to unite in the views of the Society were fully manifested, and their dispositions to become members of an association for the same objects, and upon a scheme less costly, were openly declared.

It is therefore inquired by the Committee, why a new organization of the Society shall not now be made, by which numbers of our fellow citizens, both in the capital and in the country, will be induced to become its members, and by a limited annual payment, enable the Society to go on successfully in its march of usefulness, and in the accomplishment of its objects.

The present Society has not been incorporated. No obstacle therefore exists to the execution of the plan which the Committee now submit, and which, if approved by the Society, may be confided to a Committee to report thereon at a future stated meeting.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Original Correspondence.

AMERICA AND ITS PRESIDENTS.

[Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.]

There are now four ex-presidents in America, living like private individuals on their farms, without pensions, and with no other privilege (franking letters excepted) or authority than their fellow citizens are willing to accord to them from respect for their public services. This is (says an American citizen, in a letter to a distinguished literary character in England, which has been very kindly handed to the Literary Gazette,) the most beautiful feature in our government and I am sure you would be delighted to visit Messrs. Adams, (father of J. Q. Adams,) Jefferson, and Madison, at their residences; and see with what republican dignity they live. I have had this gratification since my return home, and though my expectations were a good deal raised, I was much more pleased than I expected to be. Mr. Jefferson lives about 100 miles from Washington, in the interior of Virginia, on the summit of a mountain, from which you have one of the most magnificent and extensive landscapes that can be imagined. At the base of this mountain is situated the University of Virginia, on which the ex-president has bestowed a considerable portion of his fortune, and all the energies of his mind for the last nine or ten years.—This institution is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Madison lives about 25 miles from Mr. Jefferson, and devotes all his time to farming pursuits, in which he is a proficient. He is president of the Agricultural Society of this country. Mr. Monroe's plantation is adjoining to Mr. Jefferson's.—Mr. Adams lives five or six miles from Boston, and is the patron of the fine arts and literature.—Notwithstanding the extreme age (Mr. M. who is the youngest, is near 70, and Mr. A. who is the oldest, 89) of these gentlemen, you would be astonished at the vivacity and gaiety of their conversation and manners. I spent two days with Mr. J. and two with Mr. Madison last January, in the most agreeable and instructive manner. I regret extremely that you have resolved not to visit this country, a pilgrimage to these old gentlemen's residences would almost alone compensate for the fatigues and risks of a voyage across the Atlantic.

[Another letter of a later date, viz. in July last, thus completes the foregoing general sketch.]

I promised to give you a further account of some of our American patriarchs, whom I have had the good fortune to see since my return from Europe. I will commence with Mr. Jefferson, who is estimated by a numerous party in this country, to be the most worthy and distinguished of the four ex-presidents. I beg you to accompany me to his residence, *Monticello*, in the centre of the State of Virginia, situated on the summit of an isolated mountain, 1000 feet above the level of the river Ravenna, which serpentines at its base. It commands a view, which, for variety of objects and extent of prospect, is not surpassed in the United States. In one direction, you see mountains rise one above the other, in sublime confusion; in another, a beautifully undulated and extensive valley, covered with fine woods and well cultivated farms, and the Ravenna running through its centre. You perceive, apparently at your feet*, but really at a distance of three miles, the village of Charlotteville, and the magnificent buildings of the university of Virginia; and beyond this, at a distance of 20 miles, the romantic gap of the Blue Mountain. I was delighted with the conversation of Mr. Jefferson and his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and his grand-daughters, the Misses Randolph. He is perfectly simple and unaffected in his manners, but as it struck me, with something more imposing than I observed in Mr. Madison. I do not know whether this idea arises from the habitual respect I have always entertained for Mr. J. and which I never had for Mr. M. previous to visiting him, or whether it proceeds from the commanding aspect which the former possesses in a pre-eminent degree, and in which the latter is quite deficient.—Mr. J. is about six feet two inches in height, and well proportioned; his countenance is strongly marked; the forehead is that of a mathematician and deep calculator; his hair is very abundant and somewhat silvered by the frosts of 83 winters; it was originally red, but now may be considered more in unison with what the generality of tastes deem good looking; his nose is rather larger than the common size, the nostril is open, and the whole face square and expressive of intelligence and deep thinking; he is cheerful, enthusiastic, and speaks with great vivacity and correctness. Mr. Nelson, the architect of the university, told me the following anecdote, to illustrate the enthusiasm of his character.—Last autumn, when he was on his death-bed, as he and all his friends thought, he sent for Mr. N. whom he told, that as he was neither able to write nor draw, he wished him to make a plan of a gymnasium from his direction, previous to his death, lest the idea should be lost; and Mr. N. made the design, which has since been executed.—Thus, when he was within a few hours of the grave, as he believed, he employed himself in devising how he could promote the health and amusement of the young men who should attend the university after his death. Mr. Jefferson rides on horseback yet; he gallops down to the university, thence across the Ravenna to his son-in-law's estate, and then up the mountain home, every day—indeed his activity is astonishing. Mrs. Randolph, his daughter, (the wife of the ex-governor of Virginia,) who lives with him, is a very fine woman; she has eleven children, whom she principally educated herself; her eldest daughter, Ellen, is a young lady of remarkable talents and acquirements; her acquaintance with history and politics* is great, and she conversed well on all the subjects which were discussed during my *sejour* at Monticello. Mr. Jefferson is immersed in schemes for promoting the prosperity of the new Virginian university, which has been founded by his influence, and fostered by his perseverance; and he has thus far succeeded to a remarkable degree. Many persons have taxed him with whimsicalness in the design and execution of the buildings, but if you were to hear him explain his intentions in the arrangement he has adopted, you would think, with me, that he has shown more good judgment than is usually attributed to him in this respect. I will endeavour to give you the outline of the plan, though it must be confused, and not very interesting to you; but as it is the hobby of one of our greatest men, a short description will not, I hope, be entirely unworthy of your attention.†

There are four parallel rows of buildings; the two middle rows consist of ten large two-story edifices, five on each side, called *pavilions*, for the residence of the professors and their families, situated at the distance of 120 feet from each other, and connected by blocks of one-story buildings, called dormitories, for the residence of two students each; there are twenty-seven on each side, making fifty-four in the two rows, which will lodge 108 students. The pavilions which immediately front one another, are beautiful buildings, each in a different style, for the purpose of giving the students a practical knowledge of the several orders.

They are built in imitation of some of the most perfect specimens of ancient erection. They are all ornamented with portico, and some of them with domes, and are intended for models of the different schools of celebrated architecture; for example, one of them is a copy of a Roman temple at Albano, twenty miles from Rome, as a specimen of the Doric; for the Ionic, the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome, is copied; for the Corinthian, there is a copy of the baths of Dioclesian at Rome; the seven others are in imitation of the styles of Palladio, M. Angelo, and other celebrated architects. The dormitories open into a colonnade, which extends the whole length of the row, 600 feet; and they have (i.e. the dormitories) flat roofs on a level with the upper part of the first story of the pavilion; which being continued through or under the porticos, furnish a private walk and communication for the families who inhabit the pavilions. There are yards and gardens in the rear of these two ranges; and in the rear of those fronting outside, are two other ranges of buildings, consisting of six hotels, three in each range, at intervals of 200 feet, which are to be let to house-keepers for boarding the students. These intervals between the hotels are filled up with dormitories of the same dimensions as those of the two middle ranges, 26 on a side, 52 on both, which will furnish apartments for 104 students; these will also open into arcades, which will form a covered way for shelter during bad weather.—These six hotels are plain respectable two-story buildings, without any pretension or ornament.

Recapitulation. The ten pavilions will lodge ten families, the six hotels six families, and the 106 dormitories will accommodate 212 students; the students will be obliged to inhabit the dormitories or other buildings of the Institution, but they may frequent whichever of the hotels they please for eating. These four ranges of buildings are each 600 feet long, and may be extended indefinitely according to the original design, so as to accommodate thousands of students, if necessary.—There is to be an astronomical observatory on the mountain, which overlooks the university. The ground between the two middle rows, is an open lawn or street 200 feet wide, and 900 feet long, looking S. S. E. so as to continue the building, if requisite. At the north end of this lawn is a beautiful circular building, the rotunda, 77 feet in diameter, and 77 feet in height, crowned by a dome of 120 degrees of the sphere; the lower floor of this building contains two large eliptical rooms for a chapel, public examinations, &c. the upper floor is a beautiful circular hall like the library (Radcliff's) at Oxford, and intended for the library of the university. The front of this building towards the lawn, has a portico the whole height; it is of the Corinthian order, after the manner of Palladio, and supported by ten columns, with a flight of nine steps; this beautiful edifice reminds me of the Pantheon at Rome. The capitals of the columns of this portico, as well as all the other ten porticos of the pavilions are of white Italian marble and handsomely wrought. The rotunda is connected with the two ranges of pavilions and dormitories, by a terrace on each side, of the height of its basement, having a covered way below for a gymnasium, where the students, during bad weather, may exercise themselves in athletic amusements; these being united with the two colonnades fronting the two ranges of the centre, afford a sheltered passage round three sides of the lawn, 1200 feet in extent.

These numerous edifices have been erected in the best style, and at a very small expence, owing to Mr. Jefferson's constant and faithful superintendence, and to his liberal donations of timber and stone from his own estate. He spent daily, during their erection, several hours in overlooking the works; he made all the contracts for the materials and paid all the money himself. The whole cost, including 200 acres of land, and the observatory, does not exceed 400,000 dollars; each additional 50 students who come to the Institution, will require twenty-five dormitories, and a hotel or eating house, which can be erected for 15,000 dollars. All these buildings are from designs of Mr. Jefferson, excepting two, which are by Latrobe. The legislature has been very liberal to the university, but numerous difficulties, which no other man but Mr. J. who is so much esteemed, could have surmounted, have opposed this Establishment in its progress; but fortunately, it is now so firmly based on the rock of public opinion, (the only power recognised in this country,) that it must flourish. Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, have promised to leave, at their decease, such philosophical instruments and books as they possess, and which the institution may not already have.

So much for the *material*, now for the *moral*. All branches of science are to be taught in the University, except theology, for which no professorship will be founded, because in our country there being no predominant sect or established church, the whole community would not unite in supporting any particular set of doctrines, or religious tenets. But Mr. Jefferson told me that such inducements would be offered to respectable Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other clergymen to settle there, that he had no doubt the young men inclined to become theologians, would in the course of time have as good an opportunity to prepare themselves for the pulpit, as at most seminaries in the United States. This is certainly as liberal as could be expected. Mr. J. thinks it important that something of the Fellenberg system be engrafted on this Institution, and proposes that a scientific and experienced farmer should cultivate the land belonging to it, which amounts to 200 acres, so that the sons of the planters may have an opportunity of learning the mode of culture best adapted to the soil and climate of that district. It is also intended to have blacksmiths, carpenters, and other shops for handicrafts on the premises, on condition that the workmen will teach the students the use of their tools. The system of police will be something similar to that of a civil community; certain of the most regular and discreet students will be commissioned to keep the peace, to hold courts for the trial of offenders, and to exercise such other functions within the precincts of the University as are allowed to civil officers throughout our country.

Mr. Jefferson says, that 1500 dollars per annum and a house will be secured to each professor now; and when the students are as numerous as he thinks there is a prospect they will become, that the fees for tuition will increase the salaries to 3000 dollars each; which he considers sufficiently ample to command professors of the best talents of Scotland, the Continent, and the United States. Living in Charlotteville is incomparably cheaper, than in any village of the same size in England or Ireland. There are several professors already appointed: two of them came from Oxford, one from Cambridge, one from Woolwich, and three from Glasgow and Edinburg, and the remainder will be supplied from the northern states of this country. The Institution has commenced most favourably; and there is every prospect of it being successful.

So much for the University of Virginia, with which I fear, if you have read all the above, you are quite tired; I will therefore not trouble you any more, but to give you an amusing anecdote in connection with it, which will be some compensation for the dullness of my details.

Mr. Jefferson told me he teased the Legislature for six or seven successive seasons for aid for the University, which, each time, gave him a part or all that he asked for; at length, one of the members, a friend of his, asked him why he did not apply for as much at once as was required, so as to give the government no further trouble. Mr. J. told him, in reply, that when he was President of the United States, Captain O'Brien, the American Consul at Tripoli, on his return home presented accounts, to a great amount, at the Treasury department, which, after considerable delay and cavilling, the Secretary paid. The next year Pat presented additional accounts for expences of the same nature, and when asked why he had not given in all his demands at the same time, answered: "Do you think I am such a fool as to cram two hot potatoes down the Secretary's throat at once?"

There is occasionally at our parties in this city, (Philadelphia) a very curious assemblage of individuals, from most parts of the world, many of whom have taken a distinguished part in the revolutions which have afflicted the two hemispheres for the last thirty years.—We have Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, and his two daughters; Charles Bonaparte, the son of Lucien Bonaparte; two sons of Murat, ex-king of Naples; many distinguished Generals of Napoleon; republican refugees from Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, &c. royalist refugees from Mexico, Peru, Colombia, &c. La Fayette, the apostle of our liberties; besides the European and American Ambassadors, and numerous travellers from most of the civilized countries of the world. You would suppose that a society composed of such heterogeneous materials would not be very harmonious; but it is as much so, to appearance, as if all the individuals were of the same nation, and of the same way of thinking. All are received well who behave in a decorous manner. It is true, however, we treat suffering republicans with more friendship than we do violent royalists. It is pleasing to see men who were such restless agitaters in their own countries become as tranquil as if they had always been the most peaceable citizens.

Joseph Bonaparte cultivates a very large farm on the Delaware, forty miles above Philadelphia, and is a patron of the fine arts, and many useful public improvements; his fortune is large, (several millions of dollars,) and he spends it in a public spirited and commendable manner. His nephew, Charles Bonaparte, is a *savant*, and a most active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; he has just given the public the first part of a magnificent publication on Ornithology; it will be complete in three large folio volumes. This work is considered clever, and is executed in a splendid manner. The two sons of Murat are active, intelligent young men; they have purchased large farms which they cultivate. Several ex-members of the Spanish and Portuguese Cortes, and some distinguished French officers, teach their native languages; so you observe, that by our fortunate position, three thousand miles from the troubles of Europe, we have all the advantages, and none of the inconveniences arising from the revolutions in that unfortunate continent.

* This is a transatlantic accomplishment.—Ed.

† We insert this detail the more willingly, as at this period our London judgments are at work on the plans for a somewhat similar institution in the British capital, and hints may be afforded.—Ed.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From late English papers.

ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, died at Taganrock, after a few days illness, on the 15th. This intelligence got to Paris on the evening of the 17th December, by a Telegraphic despatch, dated Strasburg on the same day. His death is said to have been occasioned by a sore leg which caused the St. Anthony's fire. The Grand Duke of Constantine, now Vice Roy of Poland, inherits the throne of Russia. His late imperial Majesty was born Dec. 23, 1777, ascended the throne of Russia March 4, 1801, and became King of Poland June 9, 1815; on the 9th of October, 1793, he married Elizabeth Alexiewna, Princess of Baden, but had no issue. The Empress mother, a princess of Wirtemberg, widow of the Emperor Paul I, is still living.—His Majesty has left three brothers, namely, 1, the Grand Duke Constantine, born May 8, 1779, and married February 26, 1796, to a Princess of Saxe Cobourg, from whom he was divorced in April, 1801. In May of the following year he married the Princess of Lowiez, but has no issue. 2. The Grand Duke Nicholas, born July 2, 1796, to a Princess of Prussia, by whom he had one son and two daughters. 3. The Grand Duke Michael, born Feb. 8, 1798. The late Emperor has also left two sisters, the one married to the hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, and the other to the Prince of Orange.

The amount of 500,000 francs has already been subscribed in Paris for the benefit of the family of Gen. Foy, lately deceased—and in Lyons it has been decided that a new and splendid house should be erected for their residence.

The authority at Rouen having forbidden the representation of the comedy called The Hypocrite, an edition of the play was published, at 5 pence the copy, 25,000 of which were immediately disposed of.

Two men entered the office of Mr. Joseph, in the Palais Royal, an eminent broker, and after stabbing him in an inhuman manner, succeeded in making their escape. This act was committed in the open glare of day, and during the most business part of it. Highway robberies, atrocious murders, and villainy of all descriptions flourish to an alarming degree throughout France, notwithstanding the vigilance of the gen d'armes, of which there are 20,000 in actual service, independent of the ordinary Police department.

Raymond, one of the chief clerks in the employment of Baron Rothschild, has been detected in the commission of extensive frauds.

The house occupied by the late Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte at St. Helena, has been converted into a stable.—"Sic transit gloria mundi."

A destructive flood took place at Emden, Prussia, on the 27th Nov. The water rose higher than it did in November, 1824 and 1770. The whole city, with the exception of a few streets, was overflown. Much damage was done to the houses and their contents, and great consternation created among the inhabitants.

On the 6th of this month a fatal accident took place at Nienburg, in the Duchy of Anhalt. The citizens had resolved, on a visit of the Duke and Duchess, to illuminate the new suspension Bridge. At eight o'clock, with a numerous band of music, they went to the bridge with torches. Half the bridge sunk into the river (the Saale) with all the people on it, and was carried down the stream. The Duke immediately went to the spot to direct the means of saving those persons who were on the bridge at the mercy of the waves. Of 6 or 700 persons in this alarming situation, about 30 have not been found.

Extract of a private letter, of the 9th inst. from Vienna:—"We have just learned from Trieste that some mercantile houses in that place, have received intelligence of a brilliant action fought by the Greeks, on the 15th ult. near Missolonghi, in which the troops of Redschid Pacha, being taken between two fires, suffered a signal defeat. The Greek admiral Miaoulis, who had received considerable reinforcements, after leaving a squadron of observation off Navarina, appeared suddenly at the height of Cape Passa, were he was, in the presence of the Captain Pacha, at the moment when the latter was preparing to effect a disembarkation in order to reinforce the Turkish arms at Thessaly."

The Steam Boat Enterprise had a passage of 57 days from England to the Cape of Good Hope, during only 35 of which the engines were employed, and 3 days were passed at anchor at the Island of St. Thomas. The greatest distance performed in any 24 hours was 190 miles on the 10th Oct. by sailing, and the greatest run in the same time by steam, was 169 miles.

It is said that Chateaubriand has been offered $85,000 for all his manuscript writings, or a collection of all his works.

A Bombay paper, of Aug. 17, states, that 75 persons had lost their lives, by the upsetting of a vessel, in attempting to cross the Gutpurbal. 200 were on board, but the greater part saved themselves by means of cotton bales, which floated from the boat, as she filled and sunk. It was believed the accident was entirely owing to overloading, a custom, which the natives stimulated by avarice, seldom deviate from.

It is stated in the French papers, that Sir Gregor McGregor, Cacique of Poyas, while busying himself in raising recruits for his kingdom, was taken up by the police of Paris, and committed to prison.

It is reported that 2000 persons had perished in the country near Maranham, on account of the extreme dry weather; the country was in a state of starvation.

In a letter from Paris, it is said—"There is much talk here about a new sort of paper, made of hemp stocks, which is to be so cheap that a handsome octavo volume of 480 pages, manufactured of it, may be sold for about one shilling and two pence halfpenny sterling."

Selim Ogal, of Smyrna, has just finished one of the largest air balloons that has ever yet been made: it is 140 feet in diameter, and the parachute 22 feet in circumference, and he intends shortly to make an ascension.—Selim will be the first Turk who ever approached so near the regions of their prophet in so frail a vessel.

The Message of President Victoria to the General Congress of Mexico at the opening of the Session of the 1st of January, gives a gratifying view of the state of the country, which is represented as prospering under its present constitution beyond expectation. The execution of the laws had produced the happiest effects in the interior—the finances were fully adequate to the wants of the government, and the commerce of the country was in a flourishing state. The President speaks with gratitude of the happy connections of the Republic with the British government, and states that commercial relations exist with France and Holland—a commercial agent to Mexico has been nominated in Prussia, and assurances have been received of the friendly disposition of the governments of Denmark and Sweden. Nothing hostile had been discovered on the part of Russia, and there was reason to believe that the Mexican Envoy to Rome would be kindly received by the Pope. In alluding to our country he remarks in substance as follows:

"On turning our eyes to the nations who inhabit this happy hemisphere, justice and gratitude oblige us to mention first of all the most ancient of America, and the first of the civilized world that acknowledged our rights, and the first of the American states that solemnly proclaimed and succeeded in establishing her independence. The United States of America, models of political virtue and moral rectitude, prosper under the system of a Federative Republic, which has been adopted here with enthusiasm by the spontaneous voice of the country. This form of government naturally allies us to and binds firmer our union with the country of Washington. The Minister of that nation is commissioned to form treaties, and no time will be lost in submitting such arrangements as shall be agreed upon to the deliberations of Congress."

Green Room Intelligence.

The Circus, under the management of Mr. Cowell, was open at Charleston on the 1st inst.

A new opera by Boyeldieu, called the "White Lady," has been brought forward at Paris, and met with great success; it is represented as one of his happiest efforts.

The small theatre at Stockholm, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of Nov. The actors and audience escaped with difficulty, as the fire originated under the building. A man and two women were burned to death.—The loss is said to be very great.

Mazurier (the Polichinello,) is paid the enormous weekly salary of 150 pounds, being at the rate of 25 pounds per night. Previous to his treaty with Mr. C. Kemble, Mazurier was applied to on the part of Mr. Elliston, and refused to take less than 40 pounds per night, and sixty pounds each for the masks he might require! Those indispensables are certainly masterpieces in their way; Mazurier's eyes alone are all that can be seen of his own countenance. The mask is so firmly fitted to the face as to be susceptible of the most minute contraction or expansion by the motion of the actor's muscles.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The exhibition of the Greek Rhigas at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening last, attracted a crowded audience.

In the ship Robinson, Potter, from Antwerp, bound to New York, which was lost on the 4th ultimo, in latitude 37 31, longitude 74 41, were passengers, general count Dal Gubo and lady, who have lately arrived in this city.

The Delaware, which closed for the first time this season on the night of the 31st Jan. again opened and became navigable on Wednesday morning, after being closed about one week.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the Farmer's Brewery at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, was discovered to be on fire, but in consequence of prompt assistance given the flames were speedily extinguished.

A fire, which, from the situation of the buildings, threatened great devastation, was discovered early on Sunday morning, in Vine street, near the Bank of the Northern Liberties. It was extinguished without much damage being sustained.

A flock of sheep, 46 in number, of the Bakewell breed, which were fed by Mr. John Barney, of Delaware county, are at present exhibited at Mr. Daniel Holz's New Drove Yard, in Callowhill street, near Seventh. Old and experienced butchers pronounce them the best flock of sheep ever brought to our market.

At the same yard are exhibited two remarkable steers, one fed by Mr. Jacob Taylor, the other by Mr. Joseph Walters, both of Chester county, Pa.

The duke of Saxe Weimar returned to Mobile on the 17th ult. from Pensacola, and sailed next day for New Orleans.

The total amount of available funds received within the last current fiscal year in Virginia, is $478,901; the amount of expenditures, is $451,713 50; leaving the balance in favor of the receipts of $27,188 43.

The Legislature of Delaware, at the instance of her sister Maryland, having passed a law to prevent the escape of fugitives from labor in the latter state, and to compel every black man leaving Delaware to be furnished with a legal pass, has thereby excited the strong dissatisfaction of many of the people.

Epsom Salt—(Sulphate of magnesia) is so abundant in a cave near Corydon, in Indiana, that it is carried away by the wagon load. It sometimes appears in masses weighing 10 pounds, and a bushel of the earth of the cavern yields from 4 to 25 lbs. of the salt. Epsom salt is found in the mammoth cave in Kentucky.

According to official returns received last week at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, the total population of the State of New York is 1,516,458. Its population, excluding aliens, paupers and persons of color, is 1,351,648. The gain since 1820 is 242,648.

The Washington City Gazette is now the United States Telegraph. John J. Meehan is the printer and publisher.

The Supreme Court of the United States met at Washington on the 6th instant.

The Charleston papers caution the public against bills of the State Bank of South Carolina, altered from two to one hundred dollars.

The Legislature of Maryland has passed resolutions requesting the immediate appointment of Ministers to the Congress of Panama.

The Virginia Free Press, remarking on the spirit of improvement in the present age, says that printers, who have but recently been accustomed to receive a slice of cake, as a fee for publishing marriages, are now complimented with an entire loaf.

The editor of the Pensacola Gazette states, that his agents at Tallahasee has been refused permission to copy the proceedings of the Council from the Records—so that the People are not allowed to know the proceedings of their Legislature. Men, who feel power, sometimes forget right.

By the constitution of North Carolina, no person who shall deny the truth of the protestant religion, of the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, can hold any office, or place of trust or profit in the civil department, within that state; consequently, both Jews and Roman Catholics are disfranchised there.

George Mackubin, Esq. was on the 2d inst. elected Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, by the House of Delegates, on the 5th ballot.

At an extra meeting of the City Council at Savannah on the 26th ult. an ordinance was passed, prohibiting the culture of rice within one mile of that city.

Extensive bodies of rich iron ore have recently been discovered in various places on the line of the Schuylkill Canal. The ore is said to be of excellent quality, and inexhaustible in quantity.

According to a paragraph in the New-York National Advocate, it appears that all the clearances of vessels from that port are not published—it being customary for a merchant on clearing a vessel to request not to publish the same, if he desires to keep her destination a secret.

Our countryman, General Wilkinson, died at Mexico, the latter part of December. His funeral took place in the City of Mexico on the 1st of January.

The Hamilton, Ohio, Advertiser, of the 24th January, says, "The mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer this morning stood at four degrees below zero." Hamilton is in Butler county, and about 18 miles from Cincinnati.

David L. Morrill, Esq. has been nominated by a convention, as a Candidate for the office of Governor of New Hampshire the ensuing political year.

The whole of the valuable cotton factory, owned by Messrs. Almy, Brown & Slaters, of Slatersville, (R. I.) containing 5000 spindles, was burnt on Wednesday morning, the 1st inst. Loss estimated at $80,000.

It seems that a project is in forwardness to supply Pittsburg with water. The cost is estimated at $40,000. The difference of insurance against fire would pay the interest on that sum expended.

A flock of 500 turkies has been *marched* from Western Pennsylvania for Washington City, where it is said, they will receive a "warm reception."

There are in the United States—10 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, one archbishop, and 7 bishops of the Roman Catholic, and 5 bishops of the Methodist Episcopal.

The Kentucky Gazette, on the 1st ult. entered upon its 40th year. It was the first newspaper established west of the mountains, except the Pittsburg Gazette, and has ever been and now is under the controul of Mr. John Bradford, who established it. Mr B is in the 77th year of his age, and was a soldier in the revolution.

A brig lately arrived at Mobile with a case of Yellow Fever on board, she was immediately ordered to the Quarantine Ground.

The ship Indian Chief sailed last week from Charleston, with Emigrants and stores for the colony at Liberia.

Governor Troup has so far recovered from his indisposition, as to be out of danger.

The Georgian, of the 30th ult announces that John H. Morrell, Esq. has been re-ap-

pointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Marshal of the U. S. for the District of Georgia.

William Harrison, was shot in the street in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on the 16th ult. while he was engaged in conversation. He died the next morning. The person who shot him was unknown.

Pews to the amount of 21,700 dollars, have been sold in the new Universalist Church, in Providence, R. I. The whole surplus for choices was two thousand dollars. Twenty Pews remain unsold. Cost of rebuilding about 24,000 dollars.

An application has been made to the legislature of New York to incorporate a company denominated the "Shakspeare Company," to erect an edifice for the purpose of dramatic representation, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The bill now in a course of discussion proposes to grant the prayer of the memorialists, on condition that the company, when incorporated, pay to the Orphan asylum of the city of New York, and to the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of that city, each, the sum of five hundred dollars annually.

Two men convicted of stealing, were, on the 27th ultimo, taken from the jail of Providence, Rhode Island, conveyed to a platform erected in the rear of the jail, in one of the most populous parts of the town, in full view of two of the most frequented streets, stripped to the waist entirely naked, their hands were tied to a post above their heads, and there whipped, one with thirty-five and the other with thirty stripes.

A letter dated Tallahasse, Jan. 14, 1826, says—"It is ascertained from actual experiment that the lands in this territory are admirably adapted to sugar cane and sea Island cotton.—I know a gentleman that sold the produce of one acre of sugar for upwards of 400 dollars, and there are thousands of acres of good land that will produce as much, that can now be entered at $1 25 per acre, and certainly the climate is preferable to any that I have ever visited. This day reminds me of a fine day in the first of May.

The following curious circumstance is illustrative of the natural history of the fox:

Not long since, a boy who was on the shore of a harbor in the District of Maine, saw a fox go down under the bank and cover himself in eelgrass, so that there was no part of him to be seen, when he swam off to a flock of ducks, of the variety called Coots, that were in the harbor—Just as he reached the spot the boy observed considerable commotion amongst them—and afterwards Reynard returned to the shore with one of them in his mouth.—The lad stopped till he had killed the Coot, and then drove him away, and carried the bird home.

It is stated in the Jackson (Mississippi) Gazette, of December last, that several persons who set out from that place last spring, on a trading adventure to Santa Fe, had returned within a few days, in good health, bringing with them a considerable number of fine looking mules though in bad order. They met with the misfortune of losing many of their mules on their return, occasioned by a sudden irruption and howling of a gang of wolves late in the night, which, awakening the sentinel, so terrified him that he at the same time came running and screaming into the camp, exclaiming "Indians! Indians!" This alarmed the mules, which to the number of 130, broke from the gang, and were irretrievably lost.

Accounts from the South represent the ravages of disease, known here in a milder form by the name of Influenza, to have been very extensive. Whole families are prostrated by it, and many have died of it. In some of the parishes near Charleston, it has universally prevailed, and has been particularly fatal to the people of color. In one village, we have heard, eight persons died of the disease in a single day. Language is scarcely strong enough to represent the distress on some of the plantations, where, white or black, there is scarcely one individual able to help another.

Sugar.—The cultivation of beets for making sugar, it seems, has completely succeeded and is greatly extending in France. It appears that the cultivation enriches the soil, and is useful in preparing it for a wheat crop. At one factory in Arras, 280,000 lbs. of sugar were made in one year. An acre planted in beets yield a sufficiency to make 1200 lbs. of sugar and a considerable quantity of molasses. The vegetable is cultivated and the sugar made in private families, by a very simple process. After the sugar is extracted, the root is excellent food for cattle. If these things are truly stated, the profitable making of sugar by the hands of slaves, will soon be at an end.

The Indians and their Game.—A Detroit paper says—The surveyors, [of a route for a road,] who have returned, inform us that game, of every description, is more abundant this season than it has ever been known before. The white hunters are making money rapidly, and the Indians find abundance of provisions in every part of the country. The latter never kill an animal, not even a muskrat, for its skin alone, but only when its carcase is necessary for their food. By a singular superstition, also, they cannot be persuaded upon to kill a wolf, insisting that a wolf is their brother, and lives by hunting deer like themselves. If the Indians could be persuaded to kill the wolves, the country would be filled with deer.

The Slave Trade.—By the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and Brazil, the subjects of the latter are allowed to prosecute the slave trade for four years, at the expiration of which it is wholly to cease. The range prescribed for the trade is, on the eastern coast of Africa, the tract comprised between cape Degaldo and the bay of Lourenco Marques; and on the western coast, the line embraced between the 8th and 18th degree of south latitude; also, with the territory claimed by the crown of Portugal on the coast of Africa, south of the equator.

Illinois.—The Governor says that the returns show a population of 72,817—but he expresses a belief that the real aggregate exceeds that number. The receipts at the treasury for the past year, amounted to $58,304, which, with the balance of the former year, makes an aggregate of $76,860 73. The demands on the treasury in the same period, have been $107,782 12. There is therefore now a deficit of $30,921 39. Of the $300,000 issued by the state bank, $100,379 50 have been burnt during the last year.

LAW CASE.

A case has been decided in this city in a manner that has created some surprise, though it involved but a trifling amount. The facts of the case were these: A. and B. appeared on an amicable action before an Alderman.—A. claimed thirty dollars debt and interest. B. pleaded that the debt had been incurred before he took the benefit of the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania, in October, 1822, of which fact he produced a certificate, under the seal of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia. A. proved that the bill now claimed had recently been, by the witness, presented to B. who said the bill was correct so far as the debt of twenty-five dollars, and he would pay it shortly, but he would never pay the interest.—Considering the promise to pay as a new engagement, the Alderman gave judgment absolutely for the twenty-five dollars, and de bonis for the five dollars interest. A. demanded an execution, which was granted, and B. was delivered over to the custody of the constable The counsel of B. took out a habeas corpus, which was heard by Judge King. A transcript from the docket of the magistrate, setting forth the facts as above stated, was admitted by both parties to be a correct statement of the case. After argument the Judge decided that the new promise does not subject the defendant to be taken on execution, and ordered him to be discharged.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications received since our last, will be attended to in due time.

Miranda's "Old Cane," will appear at some future period.

The Genius of the Harp, No. 1, from Emily, next week.

A correspondent desires a philosophical explanation of the cause why the light of a candle reflected in a bowl of milk, at the distance of twelve or fifteen inches, forms on the surface of the milk two semi-circles corresponding exactly in shape, &c. with a cow's foot.—This, as Polonius says, cannot we divine, it is beyond our philosophy.

Lelia "to my Mother;" Lorenzo's "Music," and Walter's "Funeral," shall have a place.

"Z," in reply to the general invitation of "Veritas," published in this paper on the 28th ult. to attend a meeting of the "Forensic and Literary Circle," at the corner of 6th and Chesnut streets, complains of the unceremonious treatment he there met with, a few evenings since, on attending with a friend, for the purpose of obtaining information, &c. on the nature, character, &c. of those societies. There must have been some mistake, probably "Veritas" is not himself a member, or the door keeper may probably have exceeded his orders, and acted without the knowledge of the members of the society.

Answer to Enigmas, by "Eliza," next week.—"Don Gomez, or the Foundling," we shall take the first opportunity of looking over (not overlooking.)

Some particulars are given in another column respecting the demise of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. It is an event which has occasioned considerable stir among the speculators abroad, and will materially affect the political condition of the various powers throughout Europe. There is little doubt but a change will be effected of no small importance, from the fact of the entire difference which is known to exist between the character of the late Emperor, and the present occupant of the Russian throne, who, it is said, possesses few of the virtues of his predecessor, with many infirmities, and an "unchastened ambition," which aided as it will be by a host of mercenary soldiers, amounting, we believe, to seven or eight hundred thousand, will bring about some strange events. Constantinople, from whence the new Emperor derives his name, will constitute a prominent object in his future projects, and not unlikely will eventually become the theatre of warfare and conquest; what the result will be to the Grecian struggles for liberal principles it is impossible even to surmise, though his disposition is known not to be very favorably inclined toward them, at variance as they are with those views which, as it is his interest, it will continue to be his inclination to maintain. This important change has opened a wide field for political anticipations, and speculation is busily at work in framing conjectures and building up theories, which will, no doubt, occupy the public mind to a considerable extent, until time, the only true reasoner in these cases, shall unravel all.

The National Intelligencer, of the 6th inst. contains upwards of eighteen wide solid columns, of the debates and proceedings in Congress, on Friday the 3d inst. The subject before the House of Representatives was the "Congress of Panama," and was but a continuation of the business of the previous day, on a resolution offered to the house by Mr. Hamilton, and amended by Mr Webster. The debate was protracted to a late hour, notwithstanding repeated attempts at adjournment.—After much debate the question was taken and decided in the affirmative, ayes 125, nays 40; the object of which was merely to request the President to cause to be laid before the house so much of the correspondence with the new states of America, respecting the proposed congress, or meeting of Diplomatic agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected congress, as may be in his possession, and as might in his opinion be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also in regard to what objects the agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress. This subject is one which will continue to excite the attention of the community, and although there appears to be some diversity of opinion as to the propriety of sending ministers or agents, from this country, by those who are fearful of forming "entangling alliances," yet we believe a majority of those who have given the subject a serious consideration are decidedly in favor of the measure.

Mr Reynolds, the gentleman who has been lecturing with so much success on the New Theory of the earth, has been in this city several days. He intends to give a public explanation of the views entertained by himself and his celebrated friend, Captain Symmes, in relation to the singular formation of the earth, and will certainly receive from the citizens of Philadelphia, that attention to which his intelligence and abilities entitle him. Of the new theory, we must hear more before we either venture to condemn or approve, not willing to lend a too credulous ear to every novelty which arises in this prolific age of improvement and discovery, nor yet disposed to be over obstinate in matters which reason, philosophy, and common sense unite to render plausible.

Since the appearance of this gentleman among us, he has been rather unceremoniously and, to say the least, unfairly dealt with by the *learned* editors of an evening paper. Mr. Reynolds has given them an able reply; we would with much pleasure give his article an entire insertion, but our limits will not permit it. In the course of his remarks in reply to the attack on a complimentary letter, which the members of the legislature of this state gave to Mr. R. after giving his subject an attentive hearing—he observes,

"What you mean by the 'common sense of the vulgar,' I am really at a loss to determine, unless it be the nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every ten thousand, whom you consider unqualified to judge of the merits of the New Theory. This expression convinces me that you have taken up the gauntlet prematurely, and that you have been beating the air without touching the mark you aimed at. The theory which I advocate will not be found enveloped in technical jargon—it partakes of the simplicity of nature herself, is supported by that general analogy and economy which natural theology delights to trace in the works of the Great Architect, and by a chain of reasoning and observations perhaps little expected by its opponents.

"You state most positively, 'that this theory is in direct opposition to the science which is the growth of centuries, and that if it be true the Newtonian system of philosophy is false.' These are sweeping expressions indeed—by them you dispose of the New Theory with the same ease, and in the same manner, that the King of Spain reconquers the Patriots of the South, by issuing a few sweeping denunciations against the deserters from Royalty.

"Now, were I to say, that this Theory is not in direct opposition to that science which is the growth of centuries, we should then be at issue, and one of these dogmas being in opposition to the other, the question would still remain undetermined. In short, were the new principles in direct opposition to the doctrines of the old school, I should at once abandon the prosecution of my present undertaking. The philosophy of Newton, La Place, Maskeline, Playfair, and a host of others, whose wonderful attainments have enabled them to add so much to the scientific world, is not to be overthrown in order to make way for the New.

"The Captain's philosophy will be found to depend, not so much on the discovery of new principles, as in some respects a different application of the old; and if, upon a fair investigation, it be found in opposition to a single known and well established law of nature, it ought to be rejected without further inquiry. The attainment of truth is my object, and I feel disposed highly to estimate the opinions which may be formed by the citizens of this city, whether they be given for or against the theory. If it be a phantom, it will, and I am free to own ought to be, laid at rest.

"I am willing that it shall stand or fall on the most rigid deductions of facts, and from conclusions, drawn not only from premises in strict accordance with the soundest principles of philosophy, but of religion, of reason, and of common sense."

Considerable interest has of late been excited in favor of a plan for reclaiming youthful delinquents, and preventing the commission of crime. A house of Refuge is proposed to be established, and must have the entire concurrence of every reflecting member of society. A similar institution has already been in most successful operation in the city of New York, since the year 1824. It is incorporated, and the legislature of that state, with a liberality highly honourable to its character, has made at different periods appropriations which now amount to $8000 a year, for four years, in furtherance of the benevolent views of the founders of this society.

The manner in which it is designed to operate, is plain, and under the guidance of correct and rational principles. It commences by taking an early cognizance of vice: checking in its first stages, by a kind and admonitory course of conduct, those evil dispositions and propensities which, when left to themselves, act as the canker worms of society, and almost inevitably lead on to crime and infamy. It will endeavour to counteract the baneful policy which has so unjustly and unaccountably prevailed, of placing in confinement, the young and unsuspecting victim of misfortune in contact with the old and hardened offenders who have grown old in villainy, and whose presence cannot but operate with most pernicious consequences on the minds of those who, for perhaps a first and thoughtless offence, are condemned to associate with such unholy and graceless wretches. Many an unhappy criminal has doubtless acquired, from such companionship, the habits which have led to disgrace and ended in ruin; indeed it is melancholy to think how many a promising youth, left destitute of parental guidance, has been unconsciously led from the pursuit of virtue and happiness, to the vortex of overwhelming misery; and happy must be the result of that exertion which rescues a single individual from such a lamentable catastrophe—the House of Refuge will be the blessed instrument of frequently dispensing such good, how deserving then is it of the warmest support. The plan, in conjunction with its greater and more universal monitor, the holy system of Religion, of which it is a humble feature, is certainly the best which has yet been devised for lessening the sin and misery which is daily exciting the abhorrence and sorrow of the philanthropist. It operates with a view to the prevention as well as the cure of crime; train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it; this is a just and holy saying, and of what vital importance is its proper observance to the well being of thousands. The amount of character in the aggregate which runs to waste, and is covered with thorns and brambles, not from its own natural sterility, but from the want of culture, is immense. Human nature is a soil which seldom fails of bringing to some degree of perfection the seeds which are thrown into its bosom; and of how much importance is it that the kind and nature of those seeds should be early and carefully considered, and that when implanted and springing up into life, its tender existence should be guarded with attention, and preserved from the tares and weeds which would otherwise choak it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived below at Chester, Lazaretto & R. Island.

Schr. Burton, Day; schr. Independence, of New York; schr. Argo; brig James Lawrence; brig Columbus; brig Mary Becket; schr. Kingston; ship Manchester, and several vessels unknown.

CLEARANCES.

Feb 7. Brig Sea Horse, Tuden, for West Indies.
8. —— Emeline, Dowdy, for St. Jago de Cuba.
Schr. Herald, Han, for Providence, R. I.
9. —— Richmond, Hand, for Richmond.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Draper arrived at Baltimore, in 50 days from Bremen, sailed Dec 4, in co. with ship Juno for Philadelphia.

At Port au Prince, Feb. 1, brig Stephen Girard, for Philadelphia.

Brig Somers 116 days from Russia, was totally lost on York Ledge, near Salem, on the 3d instant—crew saved. Cargo worth from 70,000 to 80,000 dollars, insured in London.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SEVERAL Sums of Money to Loan on Mortgage or Real Estate, in the City and County of Philadelphia. Apply to P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer, N. E. corner of Second and Walnut streets.

feb 11—tf

Washington's Birth Night Ball.

P. C. LABBE

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that his subscription book is open for his Birth Night Ball, at the Washington Hall, in Third street. Gentlemen who would like to avail themselves of the opportunity, are requested to come forward as soon as possible, as none but subscribers will be admitted on that night, and the number limited. feb 11—2t

DOMESTICS, &c.

THE subscriber having laid in a large supply at reduced prices, is enabled to sell his present stock consisting of a general assortment of American, together with neat variety of Foreign dry goods. GEO. HARTLEY.

At the old Domestic House, No. 24 N. Second street.

N. B. A Lad wanted. feb 11—3t

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

NO 158 Market street, has for sale an assortment of Patent Lever and Plain Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Joseph Rodger's & Son's best Penknives, Addison's Ever Pointed Pencils. Also, Patent Time Pieces of a superior quality.

N. B. Clocks and Watches repaired and Warranted.

1st mo 26—4t

We understand that Ticket No. 19 34 48, which drew the Capital prize of 20,000 Dollars, in the Union Canal Lottery, was sold by Mr. Conine, in one Half, one Quarter, and two Eighths, where the holders of those shares which have not been presented are requested to call and receive the Cash for the same.

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Peter Kevier, Mr. JOSEPH PRICE, to Miss ELIZA REIFF, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 2d inst. at the residence of Mrs. Margaretta Connarroe, at Marcus Hook, by the Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr Thomas Connarroe, late of Philadelphia, deceased, and Granddaughter of the late Honorable Richard Riley, deceased, all of Delaware County, Pa.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, to Mrs. MARGARET M'COY.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult. at Woodbury, by the Rev. Dr. Scovel, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, to Miss SARAH L. MARGERUM, both of Gloucester County, New Jersey.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cummiskey, Mr. THOMAS BOHANNA, to Miss MARY MOONEY, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. GEORGE WALN BLIGHT, of New Jersey, to Miss MARY VALERIA, only daughter of the late Wm. Sergeant, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN WEAVER, to Miss ELIZABETH EDWARDS, both of Radnor, Delaware County, Penn.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. DAVID LEIGHTON, of Chester County, Penn to Miss LYDIA EVANS, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Reverend Elisha Cushman, Mr. WILLIAM CONRAD, to Miss ELIZA SNYDER, all of this city.

On the 29th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Harman, Mr. ALEXANDER HEWITT, son of Mr. William Hewitt, merchant, to Miss SARAH ANN M'CARTY, daughter of Wm. M'Carty, Bookseller, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev Wm. M. Engles, Mr. WILLIAM CAMM, to Miss SUSAN A. MARTIEN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. SAMUEL N. DAVIES, to Miss ELIZABETH ALLADICE, daughter of Mr. Peter Alladice, all of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, of a short illness, JOHN DIXEY, in the 37th year of his age.

On Friday, the 3d inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARETTA RIEHLE, relict of Mr. John S. Riehle, in the 91st year of her age.

On the evening of the 8th inst. RICHARD W. SHEPPARD, formerly a merchant, of this city, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. ABRAHAM DETMIS, in the 62d year of his age.

On Friday, the 3d inst. RACHEL BURN, mother of Joseph Burn, of the N. Liberties, aged 87.

On Saturday morning, the 4th inst. Mrs. ANN EVANS, relict of the late Abel Evans, aged 65.

On Sunday, the 5th inst. of a lingering illness, ALMIRA ANN, wife of Capt. Robt. W. Harris, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. MARCY COOK, wife of Jasper C. Cook, aged 30 years.

On the 2d inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. SUSANNAH STILWELL.

On the 25th ult. at Augusta, Geo. of a pulmonary consumption, SAMUEL W. KEEN, of this city, in the 31st year of his age.

On Thursday evening, suddenly, BENJAMIN NONES, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, aged 73 years.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ANN DUFFEE, wife of Mr. Wm. Duffee, copperplate printer, aged 45.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JOHN ANDREW LEIBRANDT, Skin Dresser, an old and respectable citizen of the Northern Liberties, in the 60th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, SAMUEL FORD, aged 6 years and 5 months.

On the morning of the 7th inst. at Germantown, after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES WIDDES, a sober, industrious and worthy member of Society.

On the 9th inst. ISAAC PARRISH, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, aged 92.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY MAAG, aged 74 years.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Mr. WILLIAM STOTHART, for many years a respectable merchant in this city, in the 57th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, Mr JAMES WALKER, aged 26 years.

On the 4th inst. at Germantown, DOROTHY SOMERLOT, widow, aged 100 years, 10 months and 2 days.

On Monday morning, the 6th inst. ROBERT FRAZIER SMITH, Attorney at Law, son of Jonathan Smith, in the 22d year of his age.

On Monday morning, early, Mr. HEZEKIAH LEWIS.

On Monday afternoon, Capt. W. GRAFTIN, in the 72d year of his age.

Drowned, on Saturday afternoon, nearly opposite Spruce street wharf, in the river Delaware, SAMUEL ROBERTS, aged 11 years, son of Daniel Roberts, of Southwark.

On the 28th of December last, at Matanzas, of a typhus inflammatory fever, Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, merchant, formerly a resident of this city, in the 52d year of his age.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

COMLY & TEVIS, give notice to the manufacturers of the City and County of Philadelphia, and others that wish to avail themselves of the next sale, that their stores are now ready for the arrangement of any goods consigned to them, and that they will continue to make liberal advances in cash on the receipt of the goods. The next sale will take place on the 1st of March.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday morning, the 22d inst.

At 10 o clock, on a liberal credit for approved notes

200 packages British and Scotch Goods, comprizing a general assortment of superior prints, shirtings, hosiery ginghams, &c.

Particulars will be found in the catalogues, which will be delivered one day previous to the sale.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity with the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Wednesday, the 1st of March next,

About One Thousand packages, comprising all the varieties of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of eastern made goods.

NOTICE.—The goods will be arranged at the stores of the subscribers, at No. 20 North Water street, and Catalogues delivered one day previous to sale—Purchasers are assured every package in the Catalogue will be sold.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

E. HOLLINGSHEAD, House Carpenter, 43 Arch Street—Shop in St John Street above Callowhill.

Jan. 1.—6m

Notice to Lottery Adventurers.

A MOST brilliant opportunity now offers to acquire a fortune by making an early application at

CONINE'S

Office, No. 3 South Third street,

And procuring a whole or part of a Ticket, some of the following brilliant sums may be realized in a few days viz:

100,000 DOLLARS, 30,000 DOLLARS,
20,000 DOLLARS, 10,000 DOLLARS,
5,000 DOLLARS,

Besides a number of 1000's, 500's, 100's, &c. &c.

It will be recollected that the Capital Prize of 20,000 in the last UNION CANAL LOTTERY was sold at this office—which may be considered only as an earnest of the future good fortune for adventurers who procure their Tickets at CONINE'S Office. feb 11—1t

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT lying on the Upper River Road, three miles from Trenton, one from Yardleyville, and 26 from Philadelphia, in view of the river Delaware for a mile each way. There is in this Farm about 84 acres of land of the very first quality, with a handsome proportion of woodland and meadow, divided into ten enclosures, mostly under post and rail fence. The improvements are a large stone house and kitchen with four rooms on a floor, a stone barn 60 by 38 feet, with stabling under, carriage house and other outbuildings, all in good repair, also two pumps, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is a large stream running through the premises where there might be erected a wheel of considerable power. It abounds with a variety of fruit trees, and is handy to mechanics of all kinds, mills and stores. For other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

jan 23—4t* THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS.

TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery, 20th Class, which draws 23th of Next Month, are but four dollars, and shares in proportion.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		3,046		3,046
8		1,000		2,000
16		500		8,000
56		100		5,600
57		50		2,850
114		20		2,280
1,881		8		15,048
14,364		4		57,456

The low price of tickets in this Lottery, and the comparative greatness of the prizes, must attract the attention of adventurers, and cause a brisk demand. For tickets and shares—whole $4, halves 2, quarters 1, eighths 50 cents—apply at

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS'

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 25 South Third street.

Where was sold and paid the Grand Capital of $40,000, to a gentleman of this city, in a former class of the Maryland state Lottery, which draws on Wednesday next—highest prize, One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Price of tickets only $12—shares at the same rate. feb 11—3t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-seventh day of December, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, Allen Ward of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Chart, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Tailors' Mathematical Chart. By Allen Ward. And Explanation thereof for December, 1825."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A NEW LOTTERY.

For the improvement of scientific Tailoring—the richest scheme yet—only one blank to a prize. Tickets for any amount can be had upon approved credit or mortgage. The fate of each ticket to be determined upon mathematical principles, by men of science and fair standing—each ticket holder entitled to such prize as he may have specified payable upon his producing a more simple, accurate, and scientific system for drafting the various fashions and forms of Clothing, than the one known by the name of Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System, or than that by which said Ward publishes the Philadelphia Fashions quarterly upon. But should the ticket-holder fail to produce a more complete system, calculated for the above business, his ticket will be a blank, and the Banker take the prize. A few ticklish tickets for sale at No. 76 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, where is also offered Patent Rights, and the science of Tailoring taught—also the Fashions, published quarterly at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ Communications (post paid) addressed to ALLEN WARD, No. 76 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, will be attended to. feb 11—4t*

Take Care of Number One.

WE often hear this maxim repeated, but very few of us seem to mind it; GIBBS, however, knows what it means. On Wednesday a person called at his office, to buy a ticket in the 19th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and Gibbs showed him the half ticket with 1 28 49 on it, and the person rejected it, because No 1, was there. Very well, says Gibbs, I shall lay it by for my own good luck. In an hour or two afterwards the drawing took place, and behold out comes this ticket the very first, a Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize. So much for taking care of number one. Let every man, woman and child therefore, who can spare a dollar, come forward to GIBBS for a chance in the next Scheme; he has tickets and shares in the greatest variety. Lose no time away for Post

GIBBS,

No. 4 1-2 S. Third street, Philadelphia. feb 4—tf

La Fayette Office, Forever.

AGAIN has unprecedented luck crowned with success the efforts of this truly lucky office, in the manifold distribution of Prizes. The following being the result of the drawing of the New York Literature Lottery, No. 3, which took place on the 19th inst.

17 21 7 35 6 31

Giving to ticket combination 7 17 21 the great Capital of $100,000; 6 31 35, 30,000; 7 31 35, 20,000; 6 7 9, 10,000; 6 21 35, 5000; 6 7 31, 1,000—and many of 1000, 500, &c. &c.

From the preceding prize list, it must be obvious, fortune still presides over the destinies of this office, and continues to bestow her most favoured GIFTS.

The fortunate holders of the above Capitals are requested to call and receive the Cash, and all others in pursuit of Fortune need only apply here, bearing in remembrance that this is the place where independence can be obtained. The Union Canal Lottery is the next to be drawn, we invite, therefore, our fortunate friends to be speedy in calling, there being no doubt, in this, as the former Lotteries, many brilliant prizes yet on hand—now is the time to buy—procrastination is dangerous—delay no longer, by the purchase of a single ticket comfort and independence may await you.

∴ Ticket com. 6 7 31 a capital of $2,000 was obtained here and paid this day.

KENNEDY & WENDELL.

Camden, N. J. Jan. 28, 1826. jan 28—tf

WILLIAM ALLEN,

ENGRAVER,

Corner of Fifth and South Alley,

EXECUTES every kind of literary embellishments on the most reasonable terms. Professional Visiting Cards—Hatters Bills—Door Plates &c. promptly attended to. Jan 30—3t

BOARDING SCHOOL.

HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding School for small children at Byberry, Philadelphia county, fourteen miles from the city, one and a half from the post road to New York, and half a mile from Friends' Meeting House—to commence on the 1st of 5th mo next.

It is intended principally for boys over seven years of age and to accommodate from fifteen to twenty pupils. Price for board and tuition twenty dollars a quarter, to be paid in advance.

Application may be made to Bennett & Walton, No. 37 Market street, to Charles Townsend, No. 10 Chesnut street, Philadelphia or to the subscriber, at Byberry.

1st mo. 28th, 1826 8t* HENRY PIKE, jr

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of January, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, HEZEKIAH BURHANS, of said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit:

The Nomenclature and Expositor of the English Language in which the meaning of each word is clearly explained and the orthoepy of every syllable accurately pointed out according to John Walker's pronouncing Dictionary, compiled for the use of schools in the U States and Great Britain by Hezekiah Burhans Counsellor at Law, and Author of the Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book.

Without our words are sounded as they ought,
Reading nor Elocution can be taught,
Where all we learn unhappily may tend
To Babylon's confusion to the end. *The Author.*

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Author and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Map Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

feb 4—tw

CHAIN BRIDGES.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Northampton (alias Allentown,) in the County of Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania, begs leave to offer his services to such Companies or Individuals as intend to build Bridges. He will, for very reasonable compensations, devise plans and make calculations for Chain Bridges of any dimensions, and over any depth of water not exceeding 60 feet. He will also, if required, superintend the building of such Bridges from the foundation to the last finishing, or impart the necessary information to such as desire it. He will make estimates of the probable amount such buildings may cost, if apprized of the necessary data and local circumstances. The public may rest assured that by the important discoveries and improvements made by actual practice in the line of Chain Bridges the subscriber is enabled to build a good and substantial Chain Bridge for less than two thirds the money that a Wooden Bridge of the same dimensions will cost. On his new plan all the principal parts of the timber work are effectually secured from wet, the Bridge becomes as steady as any wooden Bridge, and will in any part bear a weight of two hundred tons over and above its own weight. Letters on the subject directed as above or Allentown Pa and post paid, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. JACOB BLUMER.

feb 4—8t*

HEAD QUARTERS.

Licensed County Money Office

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker informs his friends and the public that he still continues to advance money on Watches, Plate, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Furniture, Wearing Apparel &c and other valuable and portable articles to any amount and on fair terms. All articles kept for six months and a longer time if required. Deposits insured from loss by fire, and every other possible attention given to their preservation.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

No 117 North Fifth street, 3d door above Vine street, East side, sign of the Golden Balls. feb 4—3m

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 98 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty and durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, also, imitation Beaver which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction. N. B. Hats of any shape or quality made to order at the shortest notice. feb 11—2m*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, MEMOIRS of DAVID FERRIS, price 37 1-2 cents. The AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER, price 50 cents. The VISION OF ISAAC CHILD, with notes, and a Biographical Sketch of his Life, 6 1-4 cents. And an assortment of other books and stationary for sale on moderate terms.

feb 11—tf

To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

TWO widow ladies are desirous of accommodating two or three little girls with boarding and schooling, on moderate terms, where every method to render them happy and comfortable will be adopted. As the school is under the same roof, there will be an opportunity of instructing them in Writing, Arithmetic, Reading, Needlework, &c. Application to be made at No. 136 Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

feb 11—4t*

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of Randolph Neff, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them, duly authenticated to

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER, Administrator.

feb 11—4t*

DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Nineteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

29 1 28 48 34 19 23 40 58

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 29 was the first that was drawn; No. 1 was the second; No. 28 was the third; No. 48 was the fourth; No. 34 was the fifth; No. 19 was the sixth; No. 23 was the seventh; No. 40 was the eighth, and No. 58 was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands at the City of Philadelphia this first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PLITTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
JOHN READ,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE.

Attest,
John Roberts, Sec'ry.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Nineteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public, the following as a result:

The tickets which drew the 39 high prizes, are those having on them the Combination Numbers,—

1, 28, 29,	the	1st, 2d and 3d drawn		$20,000
19, 34, 48,	"	4th, 5th and 6th	"	20,000
19, 23, 34,	"	5th, 6th and 7th	"	10,000
23, 40, 58,	"	7th, 8th and 9th	"	10,000
23, 34, 48,	"	4th, 7th and 9th	"	5,000
34, 40, 58,	"	5th, 8th and 9th	"	5,000
19, 23, 40,	"	6th, 7th and 8th	"	5,000
19, 23, 40,	"	6th 7th, and 9th	"	3,070
19, 40, 58,	"	6th, 8th and 9th	"	3,070
1, 23, 40,	"	2d, 7th and 8th,		Each $1,000
1, 23, 58,	"	2d, 7th and 9th,		
1, 40, 58,	"	2d, 8th and 9th,		
28, 34, 48,	"	3d, 4th and 5th,		
19, 28, 48,	"	3d, 4th and 6th,		
23, 28, 48,	"	3d, 4th and 7th,		
28, 40, 48,	"	3d, 4th and 8th,		
28, 48, 58,	"	3d, 4th and 9th,		
19, 28, 34,	"	3d, 5th and 6th,		
23, 28, 34,	"	3d, 5th and 7th,		
28, 34, 40,	"	3d, 5th and 8th,		
28, 34, 58,	"	3d, 5th and 9th,		
19, 23, 28,	"	3d, 6th and 7th,		
19, 28, 40,	"	3d, 6th and 8th,		
19, 28, 58,	"	3d, 6th and 9th,		
23, 28, 40,	"	3d, 7th and 8th,		
23, 28, 58,	"	3d, 7th and 9th,		
28, 40, 58,	"	3d 8th and 9th,		
23, 34, 48,	"	4th, 5th and 7th,		
34, 40, 48,	"	4th 5th and 8th,		
34, 48, 58,	"	4th 5th and 9th,		
19, 23, 48,	"	4th, 6th and 7th,		
19, 40, 48,	"	4th, 6th and 8th,		
19, 48, 58,	"	4th 6th and 9th,		
23, 40, 48,	"	4th, 7th and 8th,		
23, 48, 58,	"	4th, 7th and 9th,		
40, 48, 58,	"	4th, 8th and 9th,		
19, 34, 40,	"	5th, 6th and 8th,		
19, 34, 58,	"	5th, 6th and 9th,		
23, 34, 40,	"	5th, 7th and 8th,		

The 45 tickets having on them any other three of the drawn Nos. are each entitled to . . . $500

The 114 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 28 and 48; or 28 and 34, being the 3d and 4th, and the 3d and 5th, will each be entitled to 160

The 228 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 34 and 48; or 19 and 48; or 19 and 34; or 23 and 34, being the 4th and 5th; the 4th and 6th; the 5th and 6th; and the 5th and 7th, will each be entitled to 80

All others, (being 1710) with any other two of the drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to 20

And all others, (being 14364) with any one of the drawn Nos on them, will each be entitled to . 10

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1826. feb 11—1t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between William Almond and John Bury trading under the firm of William Almond & Co. was dissolved on Monday, the 6th inst by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with them are requested to call on William Almond for settlement.

WM. ALMOND
JOHN BURY.

February 9, 1826.

William Almond has appointed Messrs. J. K. Brinckle & L. Physick Commission Merchants, 18 North Front st. Agents for the sale of his manufactures; who will be constantly supplied with an assortment of his superior Yarn and Sheetings. feb 11—1t*

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 Cents per Box, with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and Sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No 273 North Third, above Callowhill street, Philadelphia. feb 11—1t*

MORE PRIZES!!!

ROBERTSON & LITTLE, Lottery Brokers, beg leave to announce to the public, and their friends, that in the 19th Class of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY (which drew on Wednesday last) they had the good fortune to sell all the following Capital Prizes, viz:

19	40	58*	. . . .	$3,070
1	28	34		1,000
19	28	58		1,000
23	28	48		1,000
23	40	58		1,000
40	48	58		1,000

Besides 1 of 500, several of 150, 80, &c. &c.

* Sold in 4 quarters. The rest in whole Tickets and Shares—all to individuals in this city and its vicinity, nearly for all of which they have advanced the Cash

Robertson & Little avail themselves of the present opportunity, to return their sincere thanks to the public, their friends and distant correspondents, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power towards its continuance. All the following brilliant Prizes are shortly to be distributed amongst adventurers:

$100,000	$20,000	$10,000
30,000	10,000	10,000
20,000	5,000	5,000
10,000	2 of 3,030	3,045
5,000	15 of 1,000	8 of 1,000
15 of 1,000	15 of 500	16 of 500
[illegible] 500 &c. &c.		

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

Lottery Office, No. 41 South Third street, who will transact business upon as liberal and accommodating terms as any other establishment in this city.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for Prizes on presentation.

Prizes received in payment for Tickets at par, &c.

feb 11—tf

CHEAP GOODS,

SOLD by C. K. Serrous No 50 North Second, 4 doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, has on hand, an assortment of Fancy Hardware, and Looking Glasses, Brass Andirons Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Ladies Butcher Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffers and Trays, Candlesticks, Bellows, Lamps, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Razors and Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Sad Irons and Coffee Mills, Odd Knives and Forks, Tea Knives and Forks, Needles and Knitting Pins, Iron Pots, Skillets &c and a great variety of other articles in the housekeeping line. feb 4—3t

OYSTER SHELL LIME,

FOR Manure constantly for sale at the subscriber's Lime Kilns, on the banks of the Schuylkill, between Pine and Lombard streets, at 10 cents per bushel, or delivered by land or water upon such terms as may be agreed on. Wood taken in exchange at the market price. Enquire at the Kilns, or at No. 93 Locust street.

feb 4—3t* THOMAS BONSALL.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The following is an algebraic solution to the question in the S. E. Post of 1st Mo. 21, 1826:

Put x = the Moidores, (30s.)
y = Guineas, (23s.)
Then $100 - x - y$ = Pistoles, (18s. 6d.)
Then pr. Quest. $360x + 276y + 222(100 - x - y) = 24000$.
$\therefore x = 300 - \frac{9y}{23}$ wh; from which $y = 23$ [p. + 18 = 18.
$\therefore x = 6$ & $100 - x - y = 76$ pistoles.

Hence the sum can be paid with 6 moidores, 18 guineas, and 76 pistoles. Or, by giving change of the same pieces, it may be paid in a number of other ways, as may be deduced from the above equation. N. LEEDS.

Solution of the Question in the S. E. Post of January 21.

Set down on the left the 100 pistoles; multiply it by the lowest part, 18½. = 1850s.; place the £100, after having reduced it to shillings, on the right; subtract 1850 from the 2000, which leaves for a dividend 150—place the 3 parts in the centre, as in the example; subtract the least part, 18½, from the one above 23; place the remainder opposite the 23 for a divisor; then subtract the 18½ from the 30—place the remaining 11½ opposite the 30 for a divisor—divide the 150 by 11½, in such a manner that the remainder may be divided by the 4½, without leaving a remainder—as for example

100 ps.	30s.	2000s.	11½)	150	(6 moi.
18½	23	1850		69	
1850	18½	150	4½)	81	(18 gui.
				81	
				—	76 pis.
				100	

The 76 pistoles is found by subtracting the moidores and guineas from 100.

The above is in Voster's Arithmetic, under the head of Alligation total; but is done by the rule Virgins, similar to that of Alligation. C. B.

Solution to the Mathematical Question in the S. E. Post of the 21st January.

6 . . . 60 six pences.
46 . . . 18
40—
40 . . . 37 . . . 36
6 = 6 moidores.
18 = 18 guineas.
40 + 36 = 76 pistoles.
—100 pieces.

The solution requested is comprised in the formula above, which is performed by linking the second and third *six times* together, and the first and third twice together.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a Shad in the market like a Lunatic?
2. Why is a Physician out of practice like a cash man?
3. Why is an intemperate man like a weathercock?
4. Why is a fashionable horse like the Germantown turnpike?
5. Why is a difficulty overcome like a Knight on horseback?
7. Why is a Baker's jacket like Lord Byron's writings?
8. Why is a good clock like a man who lives by credit?
9. Why is the Otto of Roses like two of the lowest coins of the United States?
10. Why is the stopping of a current like Eve's first name?

Grief of a Swedish Widower.—Bannier, a celebrated Swedish General, having lost his wife, of whom he was passionately fond, remained 7 days shut up in his chamber, overwhelmed with sorrow. On the eighth day, which was on a Sunday, he went to mass; he prayed fervently to the Almighty, on his knees, for the repose of his wife's soul; when he perceived beside him, a young lady of the most dazzling beauty. He was so struck by her fine person, that he quickly forgot the mass, his Maker and the deceased; he saw nothing, he could look at nothing, but this young creature, and he went out of the church so deeply in love, that he sent a person to follow her home, and obtained every information concerning her. He married her in less than a week.

A Shopkeeper somewhat embarrassed in trade, observed to a friend, that the cost of his stock of goods was rather above the market price, and he was about to sell them off at auction, as he thought he could buy them in to a good advantage!

There is no temper so generally indulgent as Hope. Other passions operate by starts on particular occasions, or in certain parts of life; but Hope begins with the first power of comparing our *actual* with our *possible* state, and attends us through every stage and period, always urging us forward to new acquisitions, and holding out some distant blessing to our view, promising us either relief from pain or increase of happiness.

Burgess, a non conformist, was preaching upon John's "Robe of Righteousness." "If," said he, "any of you would have a suit for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth-street; if for his life time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and if for all eternity, let him put on righteousness."

Conformity to the world.—There is an old and wise proverb teaching the propriety of complying with the requisites of the varying fashions of the inhabitants of the earth, which is expressed in the words and to the effect as follows: "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do." A new and improved reading of the ancient adage is mentioned in a newspaper printed "down East," as given by a learned member of Congress. "*When you are in Turkey do as the Turkies do!*"

In the Bristol market, a lady, laying her hand upon a joint of veal, said, "I think Mr. F. this veal is not quite so white as usual." "Put on your glove, madam," replied the dealer, "and you will think differently." It may be needless to remark that the veal was ordered home without another word of objection.

FEMALE WORTH.

Internal worth upon thy cheek bestows
A rose's beauty, tho' no rose be there,
A heart which breaks almost to be rebuk'd,
A mind inform'd yet fearful to be seen,
Kept by a tongue which never but at home,
And cautious then, its golden trust betrays.
These are thy charms; and they are charms for me,
And in my eye as sweet a grace bestow,
As matchless beauty trick'd in airy smiles,
And suit of fantasy. And these shall last
As morning fair, and fresh as amaranth,
When all thy triumphs, Beauty are no more.

Solutions to the Rebuses in our last.—1. Bath—2. Chapman—3. Beer.

A CURIOSITY.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker, of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box 3 1-2 inches long, 2 1-2 wide, and 1 1-4 deep—of fine gold. On one end is a snuff box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place.
dec 17—tf

☞SMITH'S

CHEAP SHOE STORE

No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots	$3,50 to 4,50
Youth's Wellington Boots	2,00 to 3,00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior	87 cts. to 1,25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers	62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality,	2,00
Ladies silk Valencia and Lasting Slippers	90 to 1,25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jeffersons	1,25 to 1,50

Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $1,50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1,12 to 1,62.

A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description. 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.
sept 3—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give reference to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February* 17, 1823."

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street,
——— John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S Haard, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Aaron Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New-Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis, and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.
☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania. Jan. 7 11—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.
sept 24—tf

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

SMITH & TAGE,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 157 NORTH SECOND STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. H. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

English and Classical Academy,

BY T. WATSON & S. M. GAYLEY,
AT No. 73 PINE STREET.

IN which institution are taught the Latin and Greek languages in connexion with the various branches of an English education.

Terms per Quarter.—Spelling, Reading and Writing, $4—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $6—Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution and Mathematics, $10—Latin and Greek, 10 dollars. dec 31—tf

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.
CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

Just received, a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar.
dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms july 16—6m*

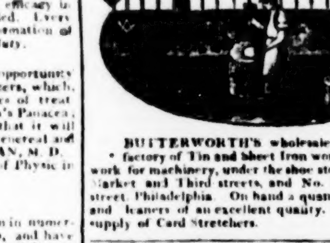
CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,
A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Balls, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.
N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

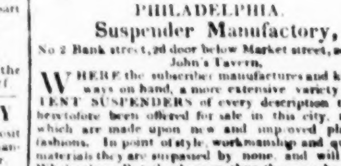
HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 8—tf



BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shoe store, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street, Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Combplate and Cleaners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made salutary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Matrasses; 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattrasses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 800 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.
BARTLESON & HARMER,
Jan. 7—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.



PHILADELPHIA

Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern,

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.
ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.
nov 10—1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 23 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 8—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water.—There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories, this seat combines many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 3—tf

Artificial Flower Making,

TAUGHT at a reduced price, at No. 471 Market, one door below Thirteenth street. feb 4—3m

HANDKERCHIEFS, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, and various other articles, Marked with Durable Ink. at No. 274 North Second street, Philadelphia. Specimens may be seen on application. jan 21—6m*

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 6th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

B. H. RAND's Writing Academy. No. 30 South Seventh street, second door below Chesnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 5—tf

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38 South street, a few doors above Front street. An Apprentice Wanted. oct 29 6m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 147 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—189.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 86 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 48 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

A FEW reprectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 22 Spruce-st. sept 3—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 312 North Front street, near Noble. mar 15—6m*

BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Boarding, on moderate terms, at No 2 Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, two doors from Arch street. dec. 31.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street; Samuel Hanse, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia. feb 6—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No. 63 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the Boy's apartment, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Coad, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short-Hand also will be taught in classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.
dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, in lad with brass, Watlen Maker—just imported from London per ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues 3 vols. with plates. This book can be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work without charge.
Burder's Village Sermons,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
M'Calla and Kneeland on Universalism,
Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, and other Historical works,
Family Bibles, Dictionaries, and most of School Books in general use.
The Philadelphia Directory for 1825,
Bayne's History of the Wars,
Napoleon and the Grand Army, by General Gourgaud,
Brooks' and Morse's Gazetteer,
Guthrie's and Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature—and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, well suited to private and public Libraries, at very low prices, at the

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.
jan 14—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Jappy and Co. These watches as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and not half the expense for cleaning.

There is no repeating mainspring in the above watches. The arbor end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Ratchet communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail, and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion, but by being divided into semicircles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingeniously simple connection produce twice twelve, every revolution, i.e. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $15.

And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, Lepines, gold and silver Horizontals, with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of Watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.
B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,
No. 192 North Third street, above Vine, Philadelphia.
nov. 19—3m*

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,
500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
130 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.
** The highest price given for rags aug 11—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo 1—tf

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds, Men's wax calf-skin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels straps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Childrens, morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,
No. 206 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth.
nov 19—tf

VALUABLE MEDICINE
For Coughs and Consumptions.

THE uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by those of respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March, 1824, by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the public, as, in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs. NATHAN PARKS.
Red-Hook, Dutchess County, November 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means, in the hands of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time, so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)
Ashford, Sept. 28, 1824.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets, SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 238 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.
dec 24—1y

TROTTER'S
PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

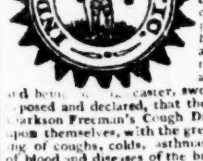
COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages, not only affect the lungs, and debilitate the constitution, but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are
Oft the source
Of fatal woes, a Cough that foams with blood,
Asthmas, and inflammation of the lungs
Or the slow mineings of the hectic fire.

The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds, is a suppression of perspiration. The cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become affected. In consequence of that, the pores and outlets of the skin, which in time of health are always breathing out a fine fluid, become so shut up, that the perspirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels superabundantly, and vitiates its quality. Hence oftentimes the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, then terminates in Habitual Cough, or confirmed Asthma, or Inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.

About 2000 years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing Asthmas, this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Wheezing or Hoarseness, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough, or Difficulty of Breathing, slight Coughs or Colds, cannot have recourse to a more excellent Medicine, in the disorders of Consumptions, and against the calamitous effects of which it is also peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and nourishes the constitutions of those persons, which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of pristine health and vigor.

The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS & GRIFFITHS, Chesnut street; in New York, by HULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and O. HULL & Co. 221 Broadway. oct 22—3m

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,



For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.
Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and borough of Lancaster, sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixel, aged 31 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 53 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sulleberger, aged 30. John Burgius, aged 30. Adam Werfell, aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1819.

Henry Barre, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year, and no return, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 29th, 1824.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1824, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE, [L. S.]

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific:—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAFFER, 258 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 8—tf

Goods at Reduced Prices.

I. COWPLAND offers for Sale very low, at No. 11 S. Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of fancy goods for housekeepers, among which are,

Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses.	Britannia Ware in Sets.
Brass Andirons, of sizes and patterns.	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
Shovel and Tongs, fine and low priced Tea Trays and Waiters.	Plated Table Castors, Silver Mounted and Plain.
Bread Baskets, Spice Boxes.	Plated Candlesticks, do. do.
Ladies Dressing Cases.	Plated Snuffers and Trays, do. do.
Brass Stair Rods.	Plated Bottle Stands, do. do.
Curtain Pins, (rich patterns)	Brass Lamps and Candlesticks.
Knives and Forks, fine and low priced Pen Knives, Rasors and Scissors.	Japanned, do. do.
Plated Chamber Candlesticks.	Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
	Iron Pots, Gridirons, &c.

jan 21—6t

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both Sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-rooms. N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price.
dec 17—tf

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:
MUSTARD in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black
PEPPER.
N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emolient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicatery aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. In effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 93, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 185, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 136

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER'

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 23 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.
aug 2—tf

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
oct. 29—tf

GEORGE FARR'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,
No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Hurst's and Sheppard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Casimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—2y

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public: and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 26 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 121 1-2 South Water street. sep 24—tf

☞ *Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.* ☜

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL
SELECT ACADEMY,

133 LOMBARD STREET.
Number of Pupils limited to 26.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $5 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying, and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $8 per Quarter.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited: each would strive to emulate his fellow in the attainment of useful knowledge, and it is not improbable that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy) to
WM. M. COLLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.
dec 17—3m W. M. C.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 92 South Fifth, near Spruce street. jan 21—tf

WANTED.

IN a genteel Fancy Business, in a central part of this city, a Young Lady, to assist, and take an interest or proportionate share of profits, according to the capital she may be inclined to employ (not less than $1000) with a lady already established who requires occasional relief from constant attention—she prefers parting with a portion of the profits, rather than trusting to a person who is solely dependant on pay. A line to X. Y. Z. at this office, with real name and address, if respectable, will be punctually attended to. jan 21—4t*